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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

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DR. J. W. CLARK, E. P. FLINT, E. D. SAWYER,
L. P. FISHER, J. W. COX, H. H. LAWRENCE,
S. PILLSBURY, HENRY DUTTON,

Editorial Visits.

Once more upon the great sea; a prey to its fierce winds, tossed upon its swollen waves; a moment on their high crests, then surging down into their yawning troughs; rolling to the right, rolling to the left; pitching fore and aft, borne upward grandly before a vast oncoming billow; a little rest, and suddenly with a strange goneness of all support beneath, and a quivering through the epigastric regions of the stomach, down, down, down you go—to renew the great upheaval again, nauseated, disgusted with everything—on we are borne, wishing for Humboldt harbor. Safely we enter it in twenty-eight hours from starting, and glide quietly, peacefully over the still waters of its lovely bay. Truly, we've no sympathy with the mighty ocean; no joy in its company, except to view its wide expanse from some fine lookout on the land, and watch its foaming, raging, tumbling, roaring breakers, in vast ranges, sweeping in, to pour their whole forces uselessly on the imperturbable shore. This partakes of the grand, that of the abhorrible.

But once in Humboldt waters, and the past is almost forgotten; a lovely bay stretches to the right and left, indented with jutting points of land, and reaching out by romantic nooks among gently-rising hills. Wild grasses cover its tide-washed flats; noble forests extend over its valleys and coves, with darkest foliage, all its surrounding highlands and mountain ranges. Pleasant towns stand upon its shores, beautiful in white against the deepest green back-ground of native trees, while the murmurs of six great steam-lumber mills, cutting out each year near fifty millions of boards, fall on the ear like the great bass in the music of civilization.

The bay is eighteen miles in length, north and south—almost severed in the centre by the encroachment of the hills on the east, gradually widening toward the south to four, and on the north to eight, miles across. Much of it is very shallow, but with a good channel along the centre, enabling the largest merchant ships to find good passage-way, though with only one proper landing-place where deep water touches the shore, at the site of the town of Eureka, the principal place of the region and shire-town of the country.

This place contains now some two thousand inhabitants, composed mostly of settled families; but evidently it is to become in time a large city. The climate of the whole region is foggy and cool, but pleasant the year round—very healthy for all, except for consumptives. Its rains are always abundant for crops even in the driest seasons, so that its high hills can well be cultivated when there is occasion for it. Its soil is generally very rich, yielding immense crops of potatoes, oats, barley and grass, together with abundant fruits and berries, both wild and cultivated. But its one great source of profitable business is its almost inexhaustible forests of timber—great splendid, noble redwood and fir. These trees are often from six up to sixteen feet in diameter, and towering away to over three hundred feet in altitude. Near fifty million feet of lumber a year are now cut in the mills here, and still only a slight impression yet seems made upon the forests. These mills are all at Eureka, known as Jones', Duff's, Vance's, Carson's, and —— mills, D. R. Jones owning two.

The state of society and morals in the place appears more than usually good. We notice in it less drunkenness and less loafering than in most other towns of the size in the State. They have a good High school, conducted by Mr. Jas. Brown, efficient in his work as teacher, according to popular report, with two primary schools. They have a vigorous organizations of both Templars and Sons, enlisted in the great reform of Temperance. There are two active churches—Congregational and Methodist—with worthy pastors, Rev. Mr. Wills and Mainer. Each has a fine house of worship adorned with appropriate spire and supplied with large Sabbath bell and good organ. Rev. Mr. Wills has been settled over the Congregational Church and Society only since last August, but has come to be greatly esteemed by all for ability in discourse, easy and popular delivery, sympathy with all classes, old and young, in every good effort, and consistent, christian, ministerial faithfulness in all the duties of his vocation. This church and society, together with the good people of the place, have also exhibited their good-will and excellent good judgment in building, this past few months, a fine, good parsonage, the fifth in the State of this denomination. The Congregationalists and Presbyterians have greatly failed generally in not providing a parsonage as a permanent, ready home for their ministers, and thus, as they have often been compelled to pay out more than a fourth the salary the church gave them, for the rent of a house, the minister has either been painfully embarrassed by worldly restrictions in the necessaries of life, or the church has been compelled to do without a minister, become weakened in number, repressed in zeal, and scattered among other shrewder-managing societies. The Methodists are much wiser in this, as always they move for a parsonage, and often before they do for a church, and then so manage it as to give their ministers often a better salary, besides the parsonage-house, than the Congregationalist minister receives. Let every church have its parsonage; then much easier can it obtain and support its pastor. May this church at Eureka prove a praiseworthy example to other churches to go and do likewise, if they hope for religious prosperity in their christian work.

There is also at Eureka a fine Episcopal church-building, just completed throughout in fine taste, and still with this peculiarity: As yet there has never been an Episcopal minister or service or church organization in the place. A few friends determined of their own free Episcopal will to have a building, and then a minister, if one would come. So they built the house, finished it throughout, and put in it a full *chime* of bells. Mr. Walsh, merchant, is the leading man in this enterprise, and deserves to be well remembered of the denomination. They are now expecting forthwith a rector of their order.

S. V.

Letter from the Hawaiian Islands.

MAKAWAO, MAUI, April 11, 1870.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Dear Brethren—I have just had the pleasure of entertaining your friend, and, for a time, coadjutor in editing the PACIFIC, Rev. E. C. Bissell. He spent one afternoon and a night with us, after which he ascended our noble mountain, Ka-hale-a-ka-la, which literally signifies *the house of the sun*. This is nearly to the east of us, and looms up some 8,000 feet above us, and 18,000 feet above the level of the Pacific, and is distant some fifteen miles from the ocean. I have more than once, I think, given the readers of the PACIFIC some account of this mountain, which holds in its capacious bosom the largest crater, probably, in the world; or rather I should say is in itself a huge mother-crater, with a numerous family of children, of different sizes and ages, encompassed by her lofty walls. Mr. Bissell will doubtless prepare an account of his ascent, and tell you what he there saw. I shall expect something in the PACIFIC on this subject, from his pen, all in good time.

As I have not for a long time, till now, seen any one connected with the paper, I feared lest I should write too often, and thus occupy more than my share of space devoted to correspondents. If I do so, please tell me. If, on the other hand, you wish even more than I furnish, let me know, and I will do all in my power to aid you. Perhaps I may prepare some reminiscences of my forty years' observation and labor in the Pacific, and forward you if desired, and my health allows. Mr. Bissell thinks the readers of the PACIFIC are not very well posted in regard to the islands. Let me know what particular points you would have me take up in writing you. This morning several will probably be as comfortless a one as they ever spent. But if this shall be succeeded by a pleasant morning, the prospect of the huge crater, on the very edge of which they will stand, and looking down some 2,000 feet count sixteen cones, which, seen at so great a distance, seem the size of ordinary haystacks in a New England meadow, but which are, actually, from three to five gentlemen and ladies called at our door on their way to the summit of Ka-hale-a-ka-la. They probably reached the mountain in season to pitch their tent, and gather fuel for the night, which hundred feet high; the distant view of Hawaii, with its snow-capped mountains, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, towering some 14,000 feet above old Ocean; and last, not least, perhaps, the nearer prospect of dense bodies of clouds lying below them, overshadowing the vast plain between Makawao and Wailuku, a portion of the sea and mountains of West Maui—I repeat, the prospect of all these, from an elevation of 10,000 feet, will make ample amends for the fatigue of climbing, and for the comfortless hours spent in the tent during the night. It has become quite common to ascend the mountain. Many from the other islands of the group do so, also from California. Travelers from our own and from other countries have frequently visited us, riding hither from Lahaina to look into our immense crater. And none who have thus looked seem to regret having done so, though it has cost them not a little fatigue and inconvenience. Most of our visitors tell us that they were happily disappointed, and some have adopted the language of the Psalmist, "The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure in them."

April 13. I rejoice to hear that with you "the latter rains have set in," and that throughout your whole State there is promise of an abundant harvest. With us at Makawao and vicinity, so copious have been the rains during the whole winter, especially of late, attended with strong winds, making a fire exceedingly comfortable in the evening, that I have been desirous of the return of warm weather, so that on some beautiful Sabbath morning I might read to our people the highly poetic language, as applicable to us: "Lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come." We cannot quite say this yet, although the second week of April is near closing. We have March winds still, and the earth is so saturated with water that carting and plowing are in many places performed with great difficulty. Yet other places on Maui are afflicted with drought. At Ulupalakua, only twenty-five miles distant, at the base of the Ka-hale-a-ka-la, and about the same elevation as Makawao, rains have been comparatively slight. Our neighbor, Capt. Mekee, who has a large and well-conducted sugar plantation at that place, has been a great sufferer during the winter from this cause, though we hear that he has quite lately been favored with showers. Lahaina, and the country about it, is exceedingly parched with drought. Every district on the leeward side of the island is suffering from the same cause. This is owing to the fact that there has been no kona, or south wind, of late. Till within two years this kona has been well nigh as regular as the trades themselves, which blow with great constancy from April to October. Then we usually experienced a kona, attended with heavy rains, followed by the hoolua, or north wind, which also brought copious rains. On these winds we formerly depended for our year's supply of water to fill our cisterns, brooks and fountains; also to saturate our fields. But these winds have nearly ceased for two years. Hence, the drought at Lahaina and other places on the leeward side of the group. I think this is one cause of the distressing sickness which has prevailed among us since January, 1869. I have never known so great a mortality among the people; and the distress is greatly aggravated from the scarcity of food which now prevails.

Excuse me for my account of an Hawaiian winter, and the decrease of the race. Of other things I will speak in my next.

In the service of Christ, your brother,

IONA S. GREEN.

Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—The Presbyterian Assembly was organized in this city May 19th, and is now in working order. Its sessions are held in the First Church, where thirty-three years ago the division was effected. Upon the gallery, at one end of the house, hang the significant figures wrought in green, "1837-1870," and over the pulpit, at the other end, the sentence, "But now are they many members, yet but one body." The united body elected, on motion of Dr. William Adams, of New York, Rev. Dr. Backus, of Schenectady, as its Moderator. The choice of all the officers was evidently a cut-and-dried performance, yet was carried out with some degree of enthusiasm. Too great a risk, perhaps, would have been run, had there been any discussion at this point. The Assembly is large, and has among its members many able men. In the foreign delegation are Drs. Arnot, of Edinburgh, and Edmonds, of London, with other men of some note. There are questions of great importance to be taken up, in whose discussion there will, of necessity, be manifested warm feeling, and marked differences of opinion. Yet it is clearly the design of the prominent men to act harmoniously, if possible; and all who pray for the coming of Christ's kingdom, will rejoice in the accomplishment of this purpose. "The reunion," affirms the *Evangelist*, "means work for Christ and the Church." Then we bid our Presbyterian friends God-speed. It is pleasant to see that their own papers urge, for their adoption, this motto: "Government in the *minimum*, works in the *maximum*." Is not the leaven of Congregationalism at work? Certainly that will do very well as a statement of our own principles. It is too early to speak at length of what has been done by the Assembly. A long session is still before it. The opportunity has already been improved of holding a Mass Temperance meeting, which was addressed by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Arnot and others. How strange is the overlooking, by many Christians, of the evils caused by strong drink. It has ruined individuals, corrupted society, disorganized armies, destroyed governments. It has flowed into homes to make them types of hell. It has touched every green and beautiful thing in human relationships to scorch and wither. In all ages it has blasted the brightest hopes. It has undermined the wisest plans. It has occasioned mistakes, and defeats, and wrecks on land and on the sea, and evils in every form, beyond possible computation. Yet the Church, it must be confessed, is not awake to these facts. And hence it is, as yet, impossible to accomplish, in the direction of legal enactments, what we have a moral right to do. It was strongly urged at the meeting referred to that in the machinery of every church there should be a "temperance wheel." A few fiery and eloquent apostles of temperance can accomplish but little. To their help must come a great multitude, who shall promote the cause for which they plead by the words and the example of their lives. There must be a change of custon in many households. The followers of Christ should let the dust gather on their wine-glasses. These are out of place on their table. It is time that sentence of banishment be pronounced against them. To be sure, some may be able to taste of the cup, and not be perceptibly harmed, but "if thy freedom betrays others thou fallest thyself." A higher manhood has roused itself, and begins to appear in him who holds his rights in abeyance, and is willing to yield any personal gratification, or abandon any habit, if he perceives that by so doing he can more efficiently help others forward in the way of life. So duty becomes a personal and weighty thing, in connection with the influence that we exert for or against the cause of temperance. Well would it be for all if they would covet such a high position of privilege and of honor as the great apostle occupied, when, though there was no danger of personal harm in following a specified course, he yet, for his Lord's sake, was willing to make the weakness of another a sufficient reason for avoiding the very appearance of evil.

On Sunday evening of this week the forty-sixth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held. It was a meeting that has rarely been excelled in interest. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax presided, and on taking the chair made an address, replete with good sense, and characterized by warm religious feeling. Let us be grateful for such men as he in the high circles at Washington. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, Dr. Arnot and the missionary children from Ohio held, until a late hour, such an audience as only our Academy of Music can acccommodate. The members of the Assembly are invited to make a trip to Cape May on Saturday. It will be a pleasure to many of them, coming as they do from the interior of the country, to smell salt water.

E. H.

City Missionary Society.

The third annual meeting of the City Missionary Society was held last Sundry evening at the First Congregational Church. Rev. A. L. Stone, President of the Society, presided.

L. B. Benchley, the Treasurer, presented his annual report, from which we take the following figures: Received from Green street Congregational Church, $102 55; from Third Congregational Church, $130; from Second Congregational Church, $471 35; First Congregational Church, $1,311 95; collected by City Missionary for immediate use, $525; from Mr. B., $265; from N. P. Cole, $50; from N. W. Blanchard, $50. Total from the above and other sources, $3,176 77. Expended, (cash paid Rev. Mr. Moore and Miss Hall, salaries for 13 months) $1,275; rent of rooms, 13 months, $260; provisions, clothing, relief of the poor, etc., $1,198 85. Total expenditures for the above and other purposes, $2,959 25. Balance in treasury, $217 51.

Samuel Pillsbury, the Secretary, then read his annual report. This officer says the mental and physical suffering experienced by many is much greater than is dreamed of by the community. Those only who have engaged in works of charity can appreciate the true condition of the poorer classes. Hundreds of garments have been furnished by the Ladies' Sewing Society. Reference is made to W. H. L. Barnes, Walter N. Hawley, N. P. Cole, N. W. Blanchard of Dutch Flat, and the late lamented B. C. Howard, for their liberality. The Steamship Company, Steam Navigation Company, and several railroad companies have rendered important service; and the California Restaurant has provided food for several families through the year, free of charge. The Sabbath school class of Green-street Church had contributed liberally, and one little girl had raised $9 alone. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Jennie S. Eaton, Mrs. Merwin Taber, Mrs. N. W. Blanchard, Mrs. E. O. Cole, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Livingston L. Parker, and John Thomas Waterhouse of Honolulu, have become life members during the year, making the total number of life members 40.

Rev. Mr. Moore, Superintendent, presented an elaborate report. Sickness had prevented him from devoting his entire time to the City Missionary work, but while his health was good he had been closely occupied. Important assistance had been rendered by Mr. Ward, Mr. Ross and others. The office of the Society on Sansome street, between Washington and Jackson, west side, up stairs, had become better known than formerly. Frequently 30 persons were relieved of an afternoon. The average for the last quarter was 15 per day. Many sad stories were told by those who applied for aid. During the past year employment had been furnished to 432 persons; 78 had been sent to their homes away from the city. What is most wanted in San Francisco is Christian men and women who will visit the poor in their desolate homes. They need human sympathy to encourage them—they need the kindly human voice to aid and support them. Conversions made by such visits and such influences are lasting and thorough. During the last year there had been 16 conversions to religion and 46 to temperance; 78 persons had been sent home and 462 had been provided with lodgings. A large number of garments and a considerable quantity of furniture had been supplied to the needy. Especial thanks were due to Dr. McNutt, Dr. W. O. Ayers and Dr. S. Adams for professional services.

Brief and stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Pond, Rev. Mr. Corwin and Rev. Dr. Stone, which we are unable to present for want of space.

The following officers were then elected: President, Rev. A. L. Stone; Vice President, Samuel Cowles; Secretary, Samuel Pillsbury; Treasurer, L. B. Benchley; Managers, C. S. Eaton, S. Pillsbury, C. J. King, W. N. Hawley, Judge Thompson, C. J. Farran, C. W. Kittridge, J. M. Haven, H. N. Turner, W. Johnson, Arthur Post, W. W. Chase, M. Morris, A. B. Searby, E. Norris.

Gleanings from Exchanges.

The New York *Evening Post* gives the following synopsis of a letter contained in the *Home Missionary*: "Rev. J. H. Warren, agent of the American Home Missionary Society for California, has been taking an excursion into the southern part of the State, to which population is now tending from two causes, the prospect of a railroad, and the question of taxing the ranches at their market value, thus compelling the sale of land—a lesson for the old Southern States, if they will heed it. Los Angeles has a population of twelve thousand, with a farming region around it larger than Connecticut. The German settlers at Anaheim failed to make money in the wine business, for the want of a market, and are selling their land to other settlers of grave, church-going, and economical habits. Several new churches are prospering. Mr. Warren attended a council of six ministers at San Buenaventura."

The pedestrian public are especially concerned in a point of law just brought to light by District Attorney May, in a suit against the South Boston Horse Railroad Company. It is to the effect that foot passengers, and not teams, have the right of way in the public streets. No matter where the former may cross, drivers must stop to allow them passage. It is evident, however, that the drivers are pretty generally ignorant, to say the least, of what is not only good manners, but good law, and people who are compelled to "foot it" may as well stand up for their rights.

The New York *Observer* well presents the fundamental principles of Romanism under these heads: "1. That the principles of religious liberty prevalent in the nineteenth century are not to be tolerated. 2. That it is the right and duty of the Romish Church to govern kingdoms and States. 3. That the spiritual power is supreme over the temporal. 4. That the children of this country must be taught in schools where the ideas of the Romish Church may be freely and fully inculcated." It remains for intelligent Americans to decide whether these principles, which are in direct antagonism with the genius of our civil and religious institutions, are to be carried out to their bitter results. No candid and well informed Romanist can deny that the four points made by the *Observer* are the acknowledged and promulgated principles of the Romish Church of to-day.

Horace Walpole, speaking of the value of musical education, says, in a letter to the Countess of Ossory: "Had I children, my utmost endeavors would be to breed them musicians. Considering I have no ear, nor yet thought of music, the preference seems odd; and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, madam, as my aim would be to make them happy, I think it the most probable method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it depends on themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures it is the cheapest."

The Congregational Union.

The Seventeenth Annual Reunion of the American Congregational Union was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, May 12th. The great edifice was crowded, and the meeting, as usual, was one of the notable events of the anniversary season. We make room for some extracts from the speeches on that occasion.

Dr. Ray Palmer, one of the Secretaries, made the following statement:

There have been paid to churches requiring it, grants to the number of sixty-five; about thirty, or from thirty to forty, more grants are pledged by the Board of Trustees. Then we have on our table a very considerable number of applications which have not yet been acted upon. These facts show the general scope of work which we are carrying on; each one of these cases involving many inquiries, a large correspondence, and a great deal of contact with the hearts of the brethren who have gone out on the field and who are meeting its difficulties and trials. But I have something special to state at this time. In order to accomplish this work of building sixty-five churches in a year — for that is what is really done by the grants, for they become the basis upon which other means are raised, and so it is just the same thing as if the churches were built altogether by the Union—in order to perform this work, it is necessary we should have abundant means. A year ago, it will be remembered by many who are present, we were straitened for means, and felt anxious in regard to our prospects; and it will be remembered, I dare say, by some, that it was then stated that one gentleman had offered, if fifty thousand dollars could be raised during the present year, to give himself five thousand dollars. The name of the individual was not mentioned. It has not been mentioned during the whole year. It has not been known to any person except myself, until perhaps within a couple of weeks two or three other persons have been let into the secret; but I shall be compelled to tell you the secret to-night, and I am sure you will hear it with pleasure. That announcement operated most favorably upon the resources of the Union; and I am happy to state that more than fifty thousand dollars have been made up, and that the gentleman who made that promise at the beginning of the year has the pleasure to-night of knowing that he has accomplished a great good for the cause of Christ by having made this provision. He is a gentleman to whom the Congregational churches have often been indebted in times past, and will be indebted in time to come. You know him well—Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn. [Great applause.] We trust this is only the beginning of a new impulse in the work of church-building, which is growing on our hands constantly.

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

It is made my pleasant duty to give a cordial welcome to this congregation, and to all who have come hither from across the narrow sea, [laughter] and to all who have come from sister churches, and to say to them that we are to-night, as the Congregational Union and its friends, their hosts; that they are our guests, and that we are delighted to see them, and that we hope they will make themselves at home to-night; and that they will enjoy here in Brooklyn and in this Academy as happy a scene and as profitable—for happiness is itself profitable in this crying world—as they have done upon former years.

* * * * *

You are very welcome to Brooklyn, not because Brooklyn is yet all Congregational; for there are several outlying parishes which we have not converted [laughter]. The obstinacy of men is astonishing. Such examples as they have had, and such precepts and such a prospect; such beauty in the ministers and such decorum in the people. I hope, however, that when we are dead and gone we shall see the fruit of it afterward. [Laughter.] Still, there is in Brooklyn a larger number of Congregational Churches than, perhaps, in any other large place out of New England. And the churches in this direction seem to thrive better. In New York they grow small by degrees and beautifully less. [Laughter.] Here they augment in number and do not diminish in power. And, therefore, Brooklyn is the head-quarters of Congregationalism out of New England—the second Boston as it were, [laughter and applause] and if there be one epithet that can praise one's self better than that, I don't know where to find it. [Laughter.] It seems fit, therefore, that this meeting of the association should be in Brooklyn. We are gathered, as you have already been told, not simply to recite our own praises—though we hope to do as much of that as duty requires [laughter]—but we are also assembled to extend the right hand of fellowship; for, although we prefer our own more simple polity, we are not blind to the fact that the Lord has wrought greatly by other forms than ours. We believe, or we should take another form, that, on the whole, the community is better trained under the influences which spring up in the Congregational mode of worship, in connection with the old Puritan doctrines of Congregationalism — modified, of course, by their descendants. [Laughter.] We believe that this is the best, on the whole, for the community; but we should be blind indeed to history if we supposed that all the great things in this world had been accomplished by Congregationalism, or that all the smart men were in Congregational pulpits, [laughter] or that all the active churches, and all the self-denial, or half of it, or a thousandth part of it, was in the bosom of the churches which we love. We excuse the fondness of parents for their own children. Every mother thinks her daughters are the prettiest; and we don't blame her. And now and then comes along a young fellow that thinks so too. [Laughter.] And it all goes well, and there is no injury in the neighborhood. It is said to be a harmless parental pride. We have a pride in our churches — we have a pride in their simplicity, we have a pride in their fellowship, and in their mode of unity. We have a pride in that individualism which they tend to cultivate in men. We have a pride also—and I think it is increasing—a pride in their largeness of heart; in that absence of sectarianism, which seems to thrive most where the church forms are complicated. Somehow, they fasten most tenaciously upon the imagination and senses, and people cling to them. Now, Congregationalism, while it is very powerful, seems to me to let go its ripened fruit with remarkable ease. It is a good tree, well grafted and well grown, and ripens large crops; but every wind shakes down the ripened apples, and not always into the basket of the orcharder. For, as I think our brother from the Episcopal Church to-night would admit, there are not a few of the most excellent ministers in the Episcopal Church that were born Congregationalists and went into that church for usefulness. I think it can be shown that a great many of the very best Presbyterian clergymen in the United States were born Congregationalists. It is very much as has been said of New England, and particularly of New Hampshire—it is a good sect to emigrate from. And our praise is this, that we bring up men that they are quite willing to receive into other churches. It is a good stock to marry into, or to marry out of. And when they go into other churches, so that they do not forget their cradle, so that they do not turn around and traduce her for heresy, for irregularity—those that brought them up—we are willing to spare them. For I hold that every person that goes out of my communion into another communion, and maintains his friendship for me, gives me one more stronghold in that communion. For, if my neighbor has a tree whose trunk and roots grow in his garden, but some of its branches reach over on to my ground, I get the advantage of all those branches, and he has to take care of the tree and give it what it feeds on. And so in the Methodist Church, and in the Baptist Church, and in the Episcopalian Church, and in the Presbyterian Church, and I think I can even say, in the presence of Dr. Eddy, in the Dutch Reformed Church, we have fast friends, whose roots are growing in their gardens, but whose branches reach over our wall, and we can take the liberty to pluck from them all the fruit that is over our ground. And so we are strong not alone by our numbers, but by the grace and fellowship we have in other churches. For I think that two sentiments are growing considerably every year: First, that there is to be a liberty of diversity, and that Christians have this freedom in the Lord, unhindered and unvexed by the real New Testament, to organize their body, and their labors, and their worship as seems best to them. And, if Peter was right in the argument which he drew from his converse with Cornelius, I think that we can show that the Lord approves of the principle, and that he has accepted it and placed it in all the divers sects, in all lands, and in the world. And there is a growing disposition not so much to proselyte, not to ask the Presbyterian to unpresbyterianize himself, not to ask the Episcopal Church to dismiss Episcopacy, not to ask the Baptist to dry up his Jordan, not to ask any denomination to unclothe itself and to come unto us as if we were the true church—as we undoubtedly are [laughter]; but that every one should be permitted to take on the outward form and to employ the ecclesiastical implements and organizations that seem to him best—not merely best with reference to the letter of Scripture, but best with reference to their conformity and adaptation to the great work which God is performing through his sects in one universal church on earth.

ADDRESS OF REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

Mr. Cuyler said: My good Brother Palmer said to me that he did not expect from me any formal speech; but just to come in and give them my benediction. And that I am sure is very easily done. If you will take the benediction at so early a stage of the proceedings, I will pronounce it upon you all from my whole heart fervently. I have come rather to shake hands with you to-night, and as a brother Presbyterian meeting brother Congregationalists to unite my congratulations with you, coming from my own church in its year of jubilee to your church in its year of jubilee also. In fact, we Presbyterians have been reading with great satisfaction the happy time you have been having together at Chicago, celebrating for the fifth time the golden wedding of dear old Puritanism. Two hundred and fifty years she has stood strong, well-rooted, seen and read of all men. You do well to make it a jubilee year. We, too, Brother Beecher, are having a jubilee year in Presbytery, as you know, with a wedding of another sort—bringing Old and New School out on the floor together and uniting them. Presbyterians behave a great deal better than when you were in Indianapolis. [Laughter.] The lions and lambs lie down together; so that we celebrate our reunion, blotting out Old and New Schoolism, as we have blotted out such names as slavery and secession. [Applause.] They are gone forever, making them utterly obsolete. I have come to offer you all heartfelt congratulations that Congregationalism and old Puritanism have worn so well through two hundred and fifty years that they were never haler, healthier, brighter, stronger for the glory of God and for humanity than they are to-night. [Applause.]

* * * * *

And now to-day, when I look out over all our country, I feel that the glory of our land is, and the hope of our land is, its Puritan seeding. I always get honestly mad when men scoff at Puritans, or sneer at them, anywhere or at any time; and when men talk about the starched stiffness of the Puritans I thank God for it. The Puritan made the right answer when he said: "Do you call us strict? We, sir, serve a strict God." I wish there was more of that strong Puritanism in the halls of legislation, in the courts of justice, in the popular conscience, and at the ballot-box. The best and brightest hopes we have there is from that Puritan seeding, as I may call it. It is not always Congregationalism, although it largely is; still it is the same old sentiment, the same old happy and hopeful Lebanon. [Applause.]

Brother Beecher has alluded kindly to-night to the church whose humble representative I am. Let me say to him, We rejoice in the growth of Congregationalism over all the prairies, and far on beyond the Rocky Mountains, to the Golden Gate of the Pacific. We intend, Brother Beecher, only to be your generous rivals; and we mean to run a generous race with you in the great West, only aiming to see which can plant the banner of the Cross on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and ring the most church-bells even through South Park and the vales of California. That is all; and I believe together we carry the same great theological truths, the same great principles of civil and ecclesiastical freedom. [Applause.] To-night, if I were to indulge in any elaborate speech, I would love just here to thank the representatives of New England Congregationalism for its pulpit, and what it has done for us—that New England pulpit. "There is Massachusetts; look at her! The world knows her history by heart." There is the New England pulpit, from Jonathan Edwards down to Edward Payson; yea, to the islands of the sea, where the New England pulpit to-day preaches to thousands of converted heathens. The New England pulpit, I believe, on the whole, is the first pulpit of this century in culture, logical power, evangelical piety, and wide-spread perennial influences on both sides of the sea.

* * * * *

I have at home, Brother Beecher, in my little library, a book that I have dog-eared already — I have read it so often—in two volumes. I study it not only because it has been a great help to me, and gives me many a happy inspiration, I hope; but I study it as the most remarkable clerical biography in America, and the most suggestive. I take it up nearly every week. I have read it so often that I sometimes think, "What page is there here with which I am the least familiar, and which will seem the newest and freshest to me?" It is the biography of a man who 72 years ago mounted his pony and putting in front of him a little hair trunk, fastened on to the pommel of his saddle, rode into East Hampton, and thundered at that end of Long Island, [applause] as one of his sons, God bless him, thunders at this end of the island. [A storm of applause.] It is the history of the man who preached the six sermons against intemperance. [Applause.] They are ringing yet. It is the biography of the man who made Litchfield a light-house for New England and the country. It is the biography of the man who helped to lay the corner-stone of the American Bible Society, and to assist in every missionary work. It is the biography of the man who first took Boston; and then went out and helped to lay the broad foundation of Christian love in the mighty West; and then brought his reverend gray head before Plymouth pulpit, and there, after more than half a century of sheaf-gathering, said: "Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." I once asked a company of clergymen, in which was Dr. Skinner—or, rather, I asked Dr. Skinner before the company — who was the greatest preacher he had ever heard. Quick as a flash, Skinner said: "Lyman Beecher's sermon on the Government of God was the most tremendous discourse I ever listened to." [Applause.] It was at the end of that sermon that a man took him by the hand, at the foot of the pulpit stairs, and asked him, "How long did it take you to write that sermon?" "About 40 years," said the old man. [Applause.] That sermon was the ripened culmination of such a life and such study and research as his. And, before we dismiss that name, let me say that, if Abraham Lincoln [long-continued applause] is the finest representative of the indigenous American civilian, and tastes the most strongly and sweetly of the soil, then among American preachers does Lyman Beecher at this hour stand forth with the same pre-eminence. Well, just now a word or two more, as I am in the personalities, before I sit down. On taking up Lyman Beecher's biography to-day, I happened to open it at a description of a little golden-haired boy. Was it ever golden? [Laughter and applause.]

The Chairman.—Yes; long locks and all curly. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. Cuyler.—In a little blank dress that is digging in the earth under the window of his father's parsonage at Litchfield. And I read on a little and find this sentence: "Henry is a good boy, whose prattle is a constant amusement to us." [Great laughter.] I was almost inclined to say it has been so ever since. [Laughter.] Then I read a little further on, until he sometimes gets into scrapes, his sister saying "that ofttimes he falls into the fire and ofttimes into the water." [And those pranks were prophetic; for the boy has had from that day to this a most prodigious facility for getting sometimes into the fire and sometimes into the water [laughter]—but all without leaving a singe or scorch on his garments. [Applause.] He and I have differed on some points, although we have walked together on these platforms and in this pulpit for the Lord Jesus Christ for seventeen years near to each other, until we have forgotten which was Congregational and which was Presbyterian, in, I hope, a common love for Jesus. [Applause.] We have differed; and once I differed so strongly from him that I said the one unkind thing I have said in Brooklyn. It was in the heat of party feeling, and I have always been so sorry for it that even after six years I express my regret. But Brother Beecher, with all his eloquence, has not converted me to the belief that a woman looks better with a ballot than with a fine baby in her hands. [Laughter and applause.] We have been marching on side by side, shoulder to shoulder, on the teetotal platform, on the anti-slavery platform, under the Stars and Stripes on the Union platform, and on that broad and deeper platform from which all who love the Lord Jesus Christ see Him the central object of their thoughts, hopes and aspirations. He may convert me yet on this subject; but up to this time I do not know but what my sentiments have been well conveyed by the Western mother, who, when asked to give her vote for woman's suffrage, made a very poetic and pat answer, in something like the form of a parody, when, pointing to her crib, she said:

"The vote that all are praising
Is not the vote for me;
Its cares are so amazing
I would rather far be free.

"But there's a vote in the little crib,
A baby vote—clear, shrill and glib;
That vote is worth the raising,
And that's the vote for me."

[Applause and laughter.]

And now I extend to you all again my Presbyterian hand and wish you God-speed in the march of Congregationalism, in the triumph of the truth as it is in Jesus, which you represent. Let us march side by side for free schools and the Bible in them, [applause] for free speech, for free thought, for a free Gospel, until its farthest accent shall be lost in the murmurs of the Pacific Sea. [Applause.] And I rejoice to-night that Congregationalism is represented here by my beloved brother, to whom I extend in sitting down this one cordial wish; and I know I speak Brooklyn's heart when I say: God keep him whose early prattle made Litchfield homestead glad, but whose utterances since have made a nation glad, and brought gladness to the eyes of the slave, that had failed by watching for liberty through a century of tears. [Applause.] God bless him. Plymouth pulpit — whatever its merits, whatever its excellencies, whatever its powers—Plymouth pulpit burned like a calcium light during the 4 years when light was as darkness, and flamed in the faces of the boys in blue as they marched up to meet the foe. [Applause.] In Plymouth pulpit God keep this brother, until at last a weeping multitude shall gather before that pulpit, and look their last, through blinding tears, on one who never feared the face of man. [Applause.]

The Chairman. * * * Among the churches whose red flag—red with the blood of Calvary—has never been lowered or trailed in the dust of defection; who, while the Congregational Churches suffered eclipse, while Presbyterianism in England suffered eclipse, stood firm, testifying to the truth as it is in Jesus, none deserve more love and more gratitude than the Baptist Churches of America. In that church the faith of our fathers had never received a shock, nor been moved. Faithful in the field, enterprising, and for the last quarter of a century with growing enterprise toward education, and now affording some of the very ripest scholars in biblical literature which the world knows, and thousands of ministers that are second to none in zeal and in success—so nearly related to us that really we hardly know the difference—we are glad to-night to greet, and to extend the right hand of fellowship, as well as the liberty of the city, to our brother, the Rev. Mr. Crane, of Hartford, Connecticut, who will speak to us. [Applause.]

Addresses were also made by Rev. C. B. Crane, Baptist; Rev. Cotton Smith, Episcopalian; and others.

SLEEP. — Men need on an average eight hours of sleep per day, or one-third of their whole time. A man of lymphatic temperament may require nine. A nervous temperament may require but seven, or six, and instances have been known in which four hours have been enough. The reason is plain. A lymphatic man is sluggish in all his functions. He moves slowly, thinks slowly, eats slowly, digests slowly, and sleeps slowly; that is, all the restorative acts of the system go on slowly, in analogy with his temperament. But a nervous man acts quickly in everything, by night or by day. When awake, he does more in an hour than a sluggish man in two hours; and so in his sleep. He sleeps faster, and his system nimbly repairs in six hours what it would take another eight hours to perform.

A CORRUPTION of morals usually follows the profanation of the Sabbath.

Ministerial and Church Directory.

LOCATION.	NAME.	PASTOR.	SUPT. SAB. SCHOOL.
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Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson, Acting	Deacon H. W. Bisbee
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Bodega	Teacher	Rev. T. H. House	
Cache Creek	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Chico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Barker, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Berger, Acting	
Coloma	First Congregational		
Copperopolis	First Congregational		
Dixon	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings	
Eden Plain	First Congregational	Rev. M. Graves, Acting	J. S. Filloon
El Dorado	First Congregational		
Eureka	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills	
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. M. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev. S. Rosboro, Acting	
Lockeford	First Congregational		
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational		
Murphy's	First Congregational		
National City	First Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr	
Nevada City, cor Church and Main sts	First Congregational	Rev. A. Parker, Acting	
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Owens	
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev George Moore, D.D.	Dr. R. E. Cole
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev D. B. Gray	Henry A. Palmer
Oakland, Broadway	Mission	Rev. J. Kimball, Acting	William Jordan
Oakland	Prof. College of California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. E. G. Beckwith	
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. V. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational	Rev. G. P. Buchanan, Acting	
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Hutchins	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational		
Redwood	First Congregational	H. F. Jewett	
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell	S. C. Brown
Rocklin	Congregational	Rev. S. Rosboro, in charge	
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwiggins, D.D.	
San Andreas	First Congregational		
San Bernardino	First Congregational		
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D.	L. F. Benchley
San Francisco, Taylor near Geary	Second Congregational	Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Acting	E. D. Sawyer
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	William Johnston
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San Fran., nor. side Bryant bet 3d & 4th	South Park Congregat'l		G. F. G. Morgan
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Wheatland	First Congregational		
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Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman	
Forest Grove	Without charge	Rev. E. Walker, Acting	
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Salem	Without charge	Rev. J. F. Damon	
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Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
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Alvarado	First Presbyterian		
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian		
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Centerville	Presb. Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier	
Columbia	First Presbyterian		
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting	
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Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting	
Napa	Without charge		
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Literary Notices.

LOTHAIR. By the Right Honorable B. Disraeli. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8 vo., 228 pp.; paper covers, $1.00.

Allusion was made last week in these columns to the political significance of "Lothair," as coming from the pen of the leading statesman of England, on the conservative side. Certainly the book has rare meaning viewed in this light. But if it had been issued without the prestige of a great name, it would commend itself as no ordinary work of art. The description of scenery and persons is elaborate. The style is elegant, almost too continuously dignified and proper. In nearly every page the scene is laid among high-born and cultured people. There are no Samboes, stage-drivers, footmen, servants, who are allowed to figure in conversation or to form an element in the plot. Wealth and rank pass before us in rich procession. Even the solitary American is a "Southern gentleman." The Greek family live in glorious gladness on the Ægean. The Syrian has a fine estate across the Sea of Galilee. Lothair himself is as rich as Crœsus. We cannot deny that having often been dragged though the novels of low life, made to listen to ungrammatical sentences and badly-spelled English, it is a novel and real real pleasure to breathe an atmosphere which is tinted and fragrant with the rose, at every respiration. As a hero, we cannot say that Lothair inspires utter sympathy. As a lover, he would not be our choice. Indeed, the love matters are not worked up to the satisfaction of those of us who live "in a cottage."

The power of the book is in the setting forth of the consummate art, devotion, address, policy of the Romish leaders and ladies in high circles. These are indeed overdone, and in Lothair's case, they fail of their end. But they fail only as by a miracle, or by accident. The Roman side is admirably managed. But no equal management and no superior truth are brought out on the other side. Lothair is saved to the church, not by anything that church does, but by the bare promise exacted of him by the dying Theodora, and Theodora's religion is the political salvation of Italy. Is this a true picture of things in the Anglican communion—admiration and fear of the Roman movement, but a feeling of helplessness against it? So the only defense is in startling the English feeling, and bracing the State-Church by political pressure! What an admirable opportunity was here to bring out the only real defense that the world has against Romanism on the one side and red societism and infidelity on the other. Disraeli shows powerfully the devotion both of the Papal party and the Red Republicans—why not have depicted in equally lively colors the serene, steady, evangelical devotion of the real christian element. Ah! it is not the first time that statesman and novelist have forgotten the men who save the nation.

This book may be had of H. H. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market street. We receive also from this house a copy of their monthly "Guide for Travelers," price 25 cts.

CONVERSATIONS OF JESUS CHRIST WITH REPRESENTATIVE MEN. By William Adams, D.D. Am. Tract Society N. Y. 12 mo., 290 pp.

Dr. William Adams' name alone will invite the attention of not a few to this volume. He has retained for a longer time, we think, than any other preacher now in New York, a commanding reputation as a pastor and preacher. Here are some of the fruits of his long experience. His design is to picture some conversations which our Lord had with persons who may be held to represent certain types of character, types which are not wanting, some of which are prominent in our own day. This design is skillfully carried out. The persons delineated are: Nicodemus, The Samaritan Woman, The Young Ruler, The Intelligent Scribe, Zaccheus, The Centurion of Capernaum, Martha, Pilate, Mary Magdalene and Peter.

The above volume, with all other publications of the Am. Tract Society, can be had of D. W. McLeod, 757 Market street, at the new Depository which has been established in this city. It will be seen that this also should have been mentioned as another of the noteworthy changes in the book-selling world of our city.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, have just issued "Winner's New School for the Violin, in which the instructions are so clearly and simply treated as to make it unnecessary to require a teacher. For practice more than 150 operatic and popular airs are added, forming a complete collection of the best melodies of the day." Such is the title of the book. Its title shows a good aim and a good degree of complacency. We have no reason to doubt the excellence of this compilation. Price 75 cents. Paper covers.

The same enterprising publishers send us "Short Voluntaries for the organ, reed organ, or melodeon, designed chiefly as opening voluntaries and responses for delicate and expressive stops. Selected and arranged by William H. Clarke." Price $1.50, boards.

We have spoken favorably of the publication, in the *California Medical Gazette*, of Mr. Bolander's "Catalogue of the plants growing in the vicinity of San Francisco." A. Roman & Co. have collected the several papers into one handsome pamphlet of 43 pages, of the same generous size as the pages of the *Gazette*. It will be regarded as a great favor by all botanists here to have such a catalogue. Personally, we are obliged to the author and publishers for our own copy.

Mr. Loomis supplies us, in addition to the usual weekly illustrated papers, with the *Atlantic*, for June. Bayard Taylor continues his story; Henry James writes on Marriage and Murder; James Parton contributes a paper on Napoleon Bonaparte's Correspondence; Mrs. Stowe commences Old Town Fireside Stories.

The *Westminster Review* (Leonard Scott Publication Co., N. Y., $4) has the following articles in the April No.: The Published Letters by S. T. Coleridge, American Socialisms, Paraguayan War, English Parliament and the Irish Land, Imperial Library of Paris, Pauper Girls, Prostitution, The Action of Natural Selection on Man, besides fifty pages of Notices of Contemporary Literature. The paper on Prostitution is a continuation of quite a noticeable and important discussion of that subject. The new letters of Coleridge will be interesting chiefly to minute students of that remarkable author. One note of his on the Fate of the Impenitent, is suggestive enough to be copied. "We ought," he says, "with special awe to confine ourselves to the very terms of Scripture.....Though death most assuredly does not mean annihilation, it can scarcely, on the other hand, be made compatible with full and self-conscious personal existence; and as little can eternal be equivalent to infinite succession of times, eternity not being the genus, but the antithesis of time." [But if the term eternal be applied to a creature of time, what objection to the idea of indefinite succession?] "It is abyss; and the only conceptions of it necessary for christian edification are: (1) That whatever it may be, it is most fearful and the greatest of possible evils; (2) that it is unalterable and excludes all presumptuous hope of after-purification to those who die impenitent."

New and Old, in the editorial introduction to the June number, gets off, by way of illustration, the following—is it a joke?—"Just as when you go to an Andover Commencement, whether a young minister speak of Rehoboam, or city missions, or of the Sheva vocal, before he has spoken sixty seconds, he gets round to Dr. Park's theory of the Fall in Adam." The orthodox contributors this month are J. P. Thompson and Gail Hamilton, if Gail yet retains her early church affinities. Dr. J. F. Clarke's paper on Prentice is a personal reminiscence, and is entertaining. C. Wolcott Brooks, who leads our "Boston Party" hither, gives in these pages an account of the Brooks Islands, our farthest outpost in the Pacific ocean. The first volume of this new monthly is complete now, and the publishers announce a serial novel from Mrs. Stowe, entitled "Pink and White Tyranny." Prof. Stowe, T. K. Beecher and Horatio Stebbins are also promised as new contributors.

The *Sabbath at Home* is content with fewer pages than the preceding number, but these fewer pages are excellent. We hope they have so adjusted matters in the Boston Tract Society as to continue this monthly, and expand it according to our own programme as given a few weeks ago, or according to some worthier one.

"A Pastoral Letter to the members of the Congregation of the Church of the Advent, from the Rector," is a pamphlet of 22 pages, giving an account of the condition of that flourishing church, and a statement of its projects and needs for the future. An admirable idea. This pamphlet is from the press of Cubery & Co.

IT speaks poorly either for the lectures or for the students that the attendance on the special courses at Harvard University is very small.

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The first page of each number is devoted mainly to correspondence from all parts of the country. The second page is appropriated to religious articles of the more substantial kind. The third page is occupied with notices of religious books and other publications, and by general literary intelligence. The fourth page is filled with editorial matter of all sorts, and with the intelligence of the work from the churches of this coast. The fifth page is filled with news from all quarters—religious, secular, and telegraphic. The sixth page is appropriated to the family, and particularly to the youth and children. The seventh page is filled with matter of interest to all, in town and country, who have yards, gardens, orchards, barns, and farms. And the eighth page is for all who wish to keep pace with the trade, business, commerce, growth, products, resources, finances, progress and general character of our state and our coast.

Each page being thus made a department, and each being large enough for a department, there are symmetry and beauty in the general make-up of THE PACIFIC.

The conductors of the paper make it a point to print, as often as once a month, a *sermon* from some living divine on these shores. The department of "The West" will be made more and more a specialty. Their facilities are such that no other paper can equal them in obtaining the very latest religious intelligence.

The Commercial Department of this paper is an unrivalled one. No other paper, of this character, furnishes a tithe of the information in this direction which THE PACIFIC does.

THE PACIFIC, without being partisan, or sectarian, believes in, loves, and advocates the apostolic and primitive polity of the churches of Christ, which made them each self-governed, and all mutually dependent for sympathy, counsel and co-operation; "distinct like the billows, one like the sea."

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Communications intended for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to "*Editors of The Pacific.*"

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS in this number of THE PACIFIC:

The New Haven Melodeon Co.--Organs and Melodeons.

Bancroft & Co.—Booksellers and Stationers.

John H. Carmany & Co. — Press Notices of the "Overland Monthly."

THE marvel of last week was the arrival of a train of Pullman cars, which left from the front of a hotel in Boston a little more than a week before, and drew up in front of the largest hotel in this city. If five years ago a prediction had been made to this effect, it would hardly have been believed. The hotel on wheels traversing the continent weekly, is no longer a prediction.

BAYARD TAYLOR, a lecturer of some celebrity, and a traveler who never risked his neck out of beaten paths, drew tolerable houses in this city for two or three evenings, with the customary charge of 50 cents for admission. But the lecturer, on going to the smaller towns, doubled his tariff and lectured to empty benches. Perhaps he will recognize the fact that these are not the flush times of "forty-nine."

THE following paragraph finds its way into some of the Eastern papers:

A voice comes from Washington Territory, saying: "Send us wives. A thousand or more of virtuous, industrious, and good-tempered young women are wanted as helpmates for the lords of creation. The region," the voice says, "is fertile, producing fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. But what is wheat without a wife? In one county of the Territory alone, there are four hundred adult men and only twenty-three women, all told."

HENRY WARD BEECHER having been claimed as a Unitarian, and having had his theological back patted approvingly very often, describes Unitarianism as follows:

"It is a luminous ether. It hangs in the theological heavens as a nebula, a vast congeries of nascent matter, without solidity, floating hither and thither by the attraction or repulsion of neighboring orbs. Its mountains are mists, its hollows are empty spaces. It veers and changes as clouds do. Forever changing; it calls change growth. It organizes nothing, and is itself unorganized. Its whole temper and spirit are opposed to positiveness."

THE New York *Evangelist* makes the following suggestive criticism:

"In San Francisco we observe that our united Presbyterian hosts are content with a Ministerial Association; while our more denominational Congregational brethren are wiser, and have formed a Congregational Club, which, like the Baptist organization for this city, includes both elements—the clerical and lay. It is designed, we are told, to be a compact, working body, and there is no desire to swell its membership by enrolling those who will add nothing to its practical efficiency. Such an organization, if kept in its place and wisely managed, cannot but exert a powerful influence for good, especially in large cities, where a compacting influence, that will enable the churches to feel the impulse of each other's zeal and strength as well as their own, is greatly needed."

DR. E. ANDREWS, of Chicago, according to the *Advance*, has published a valuable pamphlet on the "Relative Dangers of Anæsthesia," in which he investigates the proportion of deaths caused by the use of different anæsthetic agents in 209,893 cases, and reaches this result: Sulphuric Ether, 1 death to 23,204 cases; Chloroform, 1 death to 2,723 cases; Chloroform mixed with Ether, 1 death to 5,588 cases; Bichloride of Methylene, 1 death to 7,000; and Nitrous Oxide, *no death* in 75,000.

OAKLAND SEMINARY.—Two young ladies were graduates from this seminary on Friday last. Respecting one of them, Miss Rappelye, we have the remarkable fact to state that for two years she has received and merited perfect marks, in all respects. Mr. C. A. Spencer, who has had much experience in institutions of high character, is to be connected with this school during the coming year. The present is the seventh class that has completed the course of study in the seminary.

Pride is the first vice to oppose us, and the last vice which we overcome.

The Old and the New.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first mission in California was commemorated last week at Monterey. The occasion was not wanting in historical interest. Alta California was settled by white men one hundred years ago. The country had been consecrated to religion and to the incidental blessings of civilization and progress. There ought to have been grand results. A century is long enough to develop an empire. But what monuments did the pioneers find at Monterey? They saw a town of mud walls, the traces of a mission, which, after decaying for years, had finally become extinct, a native population which, having been nominally Christianized, was never educated and never fitted for the inheritance of free men. Every thing was of the past—the crumbling walls of the mission, the fruitless semi-civilization, the customs, habits, and even the rude industry of the native population.

It is one hundred years since the founding of the first mission at Monterey. It is *fifty* years since the foundation of the first mission at the Hawaiian Islands. What a difference in results! The one is a Catholic, and the other a Protestant mission. One is dead, and wholly of the past. The other lives, and is bearing glorious fruit. The garden places of California were chosen, the neophytes were entered on the baptismal registers by thousands. The Indians herded cattle, cultivated grain, mumbled some part of the religious creed, and conformed to the compulsory requirements of the mission. As many as seventeen thousand names were placed on the baptismal register of a single mission. But no civil commonwealth was founded, no aboriginal tongue reduced to a written language; there was no legacy of skilled hadicrafts; there were neither roads, bridges nor towns. Even the rude knowledge of agriculture had to be unlearned in great part in future years. The neophyte listened obediently to instruction, wrought languidly for his superiors and was buried with the rites of the Church.

The Protestant Missionaries, commencing half a century later, at the Sandwich Islands, found a population not more hopeful than the Indians of California. They acquired the language, reduced it to writing, printed the Scriptures in the native tongue, instructed the people, so that a native who could not read his Bible was an exception to the rule, softened the bloody ferocity of the Chiefs, won the people to Christianity, secured a written Constitution in place of the arbitrary rule of Chiefs, converted a nation and founded a State. The centennial anniversary at Monterey, and the semi-centennial anniversary at Honolulu, commemorate strangely different results!

Our Educational Condition.

The institutions of learning in this State must be pronounced to be in a condition quite unsatisfactory. In some respects the outlook for the University is hopeful. It has a glorious site. Several members of its faculty are among the best of instructors and the best of men. But it labors under one serious difficulty in the minds of very many of our best citizens. It is a difficulty inherent, as it seems to us, in the very conception of a State undertaking the tutelage of young men of immature years, away from home and needing moral and religious supervision, which supervision the prevalent theory of the State disallows: undertaking, too, to give instruction in those higher studies of science and philosophy, in respect to which it is impossible to give any adequate instruction, without affirming or rejecting theories, which have intimate relation to the great war between Christ and Antichrist. We have hopes, indeed, in common with many, that the large endowments and provisions set aside by the State to these high purposes of education, will be fruitful of good. But it must not be overlooked that distrust is very widely felt, and operates every day to the disadvantage of the institution in many ways.

The other colleges, which have been projected under Protestant auspices, are generally little other than academies. The students in regular and high courses are few. The mass of the pupils do not equal the classes in our city High Schools in acquisition or discipline. These colleges are also embarrassed and kept low by lack of any endowments which deserve the name.

Several quite flourishing private institutions for academical training have sprung up at various points. They are well attended. Their plans of study are good. Graduating classes, especially of young ladies, are now each year leaving their schools with fair degrees of proficiency. But private institutions do not give us what we need. They cannot supply, they do not supply our wants. They are expensive; for no private owner can afford to sink his capital; he must have the interest on what he has invested in the business. They are of uncertain control; nobody knows who will own them next year, or what kind of influences will dominate after the present terms. They are tempted to be timorous and time-serving; for they depend immediately on the favor of those who may for the time be patrons. They cannot invite the bounty of friends of education; for who will give $25,000 to an academy which the owner may sell to-morrow? Who will contribute a cabinet, or library, or a handsome building, which may be placed under the hammer speedily, or may be devoured in the processes of settling an encumbered estate?

As a matter of record, therefore, it will be found that the gifts made in behalf of educational institutions in California have been very small, and very unfrequent. Not one person, to our knowledge, possessed of large means, has risen to the height of the occasion. We have yet to hear of any wise and munificent endowment of academy, seminary, or college.

Meanwhile, the State is suffering. Our best boys go East to college. At this moment boys, prepared to go forward, and whom their parents would prefer to retain on this coast, know not what to do nor whither to go here. The University drags along with a score or two of youth, insufficiently prepared, because it has no systematic feeders. What other colleges there are make a paltry show for the same cause. Our Theological Seminary pressingly feels the need of the preliminary training schools: it cannot attain large prosperity without such schools. Multitudes of youth are growing up in our towns who need the stimulus and help of endowed academies near them. Meanwhile the Romish colleges and academies are springing up thickly in every principal city and town of our State.

Is it not time that something was done by wise concert, generous sacrifice, and in the spirit of our Christian forefathers, to establish institutions of learning, which in efficient pecuniary administration, ample outfit, steady, decided, uncompromising Christian purpose, as well as in a thorough, systematic, graded curriculum, should command public confidence and inspire youthful enthusiasm?

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

The reports of the meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly thus far show that things moved on well at this important session. The Moderatorship fell not on Dr. McCosh, but upon Dr. Backus of Schenectady. The two Clerks, Stated and Permanent, were Dr. Hatfield and Dr. Dickson.

In Dr. Fowler's sermon he made the following allusions, which we cannot think very just to his old Congregational associates, although there is an appearance of generosity at the outset. "We do not reject," he said, "nor repel, nor disown New England. Tenderly and fervently do we love her and proudly do we glory in her. She is the dear native land of many of us, and the sacred land of the ancestors of more of us, and the land of the Pilgrim fathers to all of us. Her very rocks are jewels to us and we 'favor the dust thereof.' Her people are our people—the kindred according to the flesh of a large portion of us and the brethren in spirit of every one of us. But the Congregationalism of New England that antagonized Presbyterianism, and would not quietly mingle with it, has been withdrawn from us. We did not eject it nor drain it; it thrust itself out or was plucked from us. Becoming sectarian and proselyting—I do not mean to speak offensively, and I mention the fact only because it is essential to my narrative—becoming sectarian and proselyting, whatever might have been our wish in the matter, and whatever our interest, it has insisted on departing from us and on leaving nothing of its relationship with us." Would it not have been just as fair to say that the Presbyterian Church insisted on departing from the Congregational co-operation? This other allusion to the great doctrines is not very appreciative: "It devolves on us to keep and dispense them. Our Baptist brethren, who profess them, are occupied with the mode and subjects of baptism, and our Congregational brethren with their Church polity. If Calvinism is cared for, it must be by us." The matter of reconstructing boundaries of Synods was disposed of amicably for the most part. All New England was finally attached to the Synod of New York.

The supervisory relations of the Assembly to the Old School seminaries, while the New School seminaries were independent or under Synodical control, gave some anxiety. But it seems happily to have been adjusted even before the Assembly met. For the Directors of the Princeton Seminary and the Directors of the Union Seminary took such action as to look to the following uniform arrangement concerning this subject. The General Assembly were memorialized to adopt it as a rule and plan in the exercise of the proprietorship and control over the several Theological Seminaries, that so far as the election of Professors is concerned the Assembly will commit the same to their respective Board of Directors on the following terms and conditions:

"1. That the Board of Directors of each Theological Seminary shall be authorized to appoint all Professors for the same."

"2. That all such appointments shall be reported to the General Assembly, and no such appointment of Professor shall be considered as a complete election if disapproved by a major vote of the Assembly."

MEMORIAL NOTES.—The list of the members of the Jubilee Committee, in our last number, accidentally omitted one name. We give the list in full: Geo. Mooar, A. L. Stone, J. A. Benton, D. B. Gray, and E. P. Flint....The First Church, Oakland, in response to the Jubilee Letter, voted to attempt to raise $2,000 toward the liquidation of debts in other churches. The Treasurer reported that seventeen persons had already given $186.50....We suppose the Santa Barbara Church will want the last fifteen hundred dollars contributed toward the dedication, without debt, of its new house of worship, counted in a little toward the memorial work....They had a memorial meeting in connection with the Michigan General Association. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, told the Treasurer of Chicago Seminary to call on him for $1,000 in railway bonds. When are the 2,999 Parsonses to do likewise?...Somebody writes to the *Congregationalist*: "We shall be in danger of making ourselves ridiculous with our blarney about the Pilgrims unless this stream of talk is to be made to turn some mill-wheel of action." "Precisely," answers the editor, "that is it to a hair!" And why don't we hear some first movements at Boston?....The church in Thompson, Ct., has paid a debt of $1,200 on its minister's house. That is in accordance with the ideas of the *Pacific Churchman*, as quoted by us last week, "The very first dollar the church in any way raises should be for her Bishop." Evidently the church in Thompson is truly Episcopal, as, indeed, all Congregational churches are.

A NEW OFFER!—A HANDSOME PREMIUM.—Many of our churches, Sabbath schools and other organizations are hiring organs at an expense of five dollars per month, or struggling along without this aid to praise, because unable even to hire. We propose to help them to *own* an instrument, while at the same time they help to preach the gospel at home through the oldest, most widely-known, and most liberal evangelical religious journal on this coast.

We will give a melodeon worth $100 to any person sending us *thirty-five new* subscribers to the PACIFIC; or an organ worth $195 for *sixty-five new* subscribers. The full subscription price of four dollars must always be sent with the names, to count on premiums.

From the Country.

BROTHER EDITOR:—As I am constantly away from the office, traveling, I am not surprised that the printers often make mistakes in reading my copy. But in "Sermons from Nature," the error is so different from my design, I wish it corrected. I did not write "Sermons from Nature's Text;" this is almost senseless; but, "Sermons from Nature;" then I gave a "text" from Nature, as others give a text from the Bible, a short embodiment of truth from Nature, to be expanded, illustrated, and improved in the sermon.

Please publish the correction, and arrange matter right.

S. V. BLAKESLEE.

The papers announce that Professor Hedge, of Harvard Divinity School, has resigned. It is also stated that a professor at Brown's University is to be his successor. No name is mentioned, but the eye naturally turns to Professor Dimon, whose liberality or "Broad Church" views qualify him for the vacant place. Unless Harvard secures some such men, there can be no hope for her theological department.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Second Congregational Church, of this city, having been closed two weeks for repairs, the walls of the audience-room have been colored, wood work painted, seats grained, and the whole interior has been made as good as new. A coat of paint has also been given to the exterior of the building. The Rev. Professor Benton, the former pastor, occupied the pulpit on last Sunday, morning and evening. It is expected that Rev. Mr. Beckwith, the pastor, will arrive in season to preach in this church on next Sunday.

The rooms of the Pacific Theological Seminary have been removed to the fourth story of No. 502 Montgomery St. The Seminary has thus secured a fine suite of rooms, light, airy and lofty. There are accommodations for twelve students and two professors. The Congregational Club will meet once a week in room No. 1. The agent of the American Home Missionary Society will probably occupy No. 2. Friends are invited to call and visit them.

Eight persons were added to the Third Congregational Church, in this city, at its communion last Sabbath. This church is to be closed two Sabbaths, with reference to needed repairs.

Rev. E. C. Bissell and wife arrived on Tuesday by the *Ajax*, from Honolulu. Mr. Bissell has been absent for nearly a year, during which time he has supplied the pulpit of the Fort-street Congregational Church. We believe he still entertains the project of a European tour.

The *Congregationalist* has the following notice of a San Francisco minister: "Rev. E. G. Beckwith, of San Francisco, made a flying visit to Boston, reaching here on Saturday last, and leaving on Monday. He will spend a few days with his parents in Great Barrington, and will then return to the Pacific Coast, leaving his wife, who is in feeble health, with friends in Central New York." Also the following: "Rev. James A. Daly, and family, from California, have arrived at Rochester, where they may be addressed for six weeks."

The Congregational Church at Santa Barbara was dedicated on the 29th of May; sermon and dedicatory prayer by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D. The pastor, Rev. E. M. Betts, and the pastors of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches took part in the exercises. The church is a gem of grace in the beautiful valley of Santa Barbara, and occupies a position commanding a fresh view of the bay, and revealing the beauty of the church. It is of brick, after the general plan of the San Mateo Church, modified by the architect, Mr. Barber, and cost when completed, nearly $8,000. The subscriptions fell short about $1,500. To meet this, a special subscription was undertaken a few days before the dedication, which, together with a collection, at which the people gave what they were disposed to give without any urging, enabled the pastor to make the announcement at the evening service that the whole indebtedness had been provided for, and fifteen cents over. The Santa Barbara people have now one of the neatest and most beautiful churches in the State, in every way fitting in its adaptation to their wants: an excellent pastor, a rich and bounteous valley, and, what is remarkable, bearing abundant crops this year, while the surrounding region is suffering from the drought. Surely, they have great reason to thank God and take courage.

Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D.D., of Homer, N. Y., is expected shortly to spend a few weeks in this State, and will supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Stockton.

At the First Presbyterian Church, 5 persons were received into membership upon profession of their faith.

Mrs. Carrie B. Evans, of New York, wishes to hear of her brother, William Wallace Brown, supposed to be a member of some Congregational church in California. Any information may be communicated to Rev. A. L. Stone, of San Francisco, by whom it will be gratefully acknowledged, and forwarded to its Eastern destination.

EDEN PLAIN, Cal., May 31, 1870.

DEAR PACIFIC:—We are all in mourning to-day over the loss of our church-building. The unprecedented gale yesterday carried it six feet from its foundation and crushed it to the ground. I have preached for this little band who have worshiped in this house for over three years. I have become much attached to them, and, I trust, they to me. In their poverty they attempted to build this house; it was built and clear from debt, and just when we had begun to enjoy it, it is in a moment smashed to the ground. The flooring, seats and roof are not much injured, also much of the lumber will do to use again. It is thought it will take $500 to rebuild it. But we have no crops in this region this year. So we can do but little in the way of cash; but all will be done that can be. It is thought best for me to take a vacation for a time, and visit some of the other Congregational Churches in the State, and ask them to help us. If any Congregational Church that is accessible, and that may be temporarily without a Sabbath supply, is willing to aid us in our building enterprise, if they will write me, I will come and spend the Sabbath with them. Or any pastor willing to aid us in the way he may think best, I will come and preach on Sabbath or week-day evening.

Yours in Christ,

ANTIOCH, Cal. ROSWELL GRAVE.

The concert and festival given in aid of the Congregational Church at Los Angeles secured a net return of $250.

E. Janes, of Oakland, was in the graduating class of the Yale Theological Seminary. His theme was "Hypothesis in Theology."

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was attended by the following Commissioners from the Pacific coast: A. F. White, S. P. Whiting, Geo. Pierson, P. V. Veeder, J. H. McMonagle, F. L. Nash, ministers; and G. W. Towle, R. McKee, and E. B. Babbitt, elders.

The Rev. E. R. Geary, of Oregon, a brother of Governor J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has just received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College.

The Rev. Ira Condit, of Girard, Erie county, Pa., expects to resume missionary work among the Chinese in this city.

The Rev. Mr. Willey, of California, says the *Presbyterian*, supplied the church in Farmington, Minn., during his temporary sojourn there last winter. The people were greatly edified by his preaching, and regret his departure.

On the Chicago Convention week the Home Missionary agents had a meeting of their own. So Dr. Roy tells us in the *Congregationalist*. "All of the sixteen agents, besides two who had retired from the work, were present. Rev. James H. Warren, who going twenty years ago from the Seminary to California, was forty days on the passage, was back for the first time, having made the trip in six days. A foreign missionary, returned from such an absence, would excite curiosity, and so did he. In the series of topics upon which each read a paper, his was on "the agent's personal culture; method of study; avoidance of mental rust and the secularizing tendency,"—a result well attested in the effort of the brother. His strictures he claimed were not personal, for he had never seen a Home Missionary agent before. This and some of the other articles, which kept the fraternity in a roar of good feeling, were proof that *all* agents are not *dry*.

On the 19th day of April, 1868, the present basement-room of the Taylor-street M. E. Church, Portland, Or., was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Since that time this room has been regularly occupied by the congregation for public preaching, Sabbath schools, and prayer meetings. The time has now arrived when it is deemed necessary to carry forward the work to final completion. This will require a united, vigorous effort on the part of the congregation and its friends. Workmen are now engaged in preparing the main audience-room for plastering, seating, furnishing and painting. The tower on the northwest corner of the building, with its spire 166 feet high, will be finished.—*P. C. Advocate.*

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* has the following announcements:

"We are pleased to welcome back several of our returning residents, who have been away for some time past. Among them Rev. Mr. Damon, Seaman's Chaplain and his wife, who have been to Europe and Egypt, the Holy Land, etc. Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., is among the passengers. He comes to attend the annual or rather jubilee meeting of the Hawaiian Mission. Rev. Mr. McCully (brother of Mr. McCully of the Supreme Court) comes under an invitation to settle over the Fort-street Church; and Rev. Mr. Williamson, to take charge of the Episcopal Church."

Miscellaneous.

From the *Spare Hours*.—We have recent intelligence from the land of Roger Williams, Wayland, and Baptist liberty.

A Baptist church practicing Catholic communion is about being organized at Westerly, a large town in Rhode Island. A congregation is already established, and letters have been asked for, though the mother church as yet refuses them. One hundred children are now in the new Sunday school. A salary of $1,000 or $1,200 will be paid the pastor when settled. The movement has all the elements of growth and vigor..... Much to the encouragement of the pastor, the prayer-meetings of the Union-square Church and congregation, of this city, are rather increasing than diminishing in their attendance, as the summer comes on.....There are four Hebrew Synagogues in San Francisco, and all but one among the costly religious edifices of the city.....The *Evangel* says that Rev. J. W. Johnson baptized one in Petaluma on a recent Sabbath. His patient labor and excellent judgment are yielding cheering fruit.

From the *Evangel*:—The Tabernacle Chinese Sunday school had a large influx of pupils last Sabbath.....The Second Church had a fine Sunday-school concert, Judge Sawyer delivering the address.....Rev. C. B. Egan took the cars last week for a three weeks' visit to Chicago, whither certain business affairs suddenly called him. The congregations of the Brooklyn Church the past month have been larger than for a long time previous.....Rev. J. Francis and Bro. Fung are already able to report several among the Chinese that give good evidence of conversion to Christ.....The Oakland Church in point of wealth among its members, ranks probably second or third among the Baptist churches in the State.

From the *Advocate*:—Rev. S. Bryant of Calistoga, writes: "Our District Camp Meeting is to be held within a half-mile of the railroad station, to commence on the 8th inst. Mr. Brannan gives us a fine opportunity for making this a permanent camp-ground."....Rev. C. Alderson, of Jacksonville, Oregon, writes: "The session of the Umpqua Academy closed two weeks ago. The health of the Principal, Dr. Deardorff, has entirely failed. He has not been able to teach for several months."....The camp-meeting at Calistoga will commence on Wednesday next, 8th inst.....Rev. J. L. Trefren and other parties have purchased the brick seminary building in Napa City, and are preparing to open a first-class high school in it, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The buildings will be repainted, newly furnished, and put into good condition. The first term of the seminary will commence early in August.....Rev. H. D. Bryant is actively engaged in the work of supplying the people with Bibles, under the direction of Rev. F. Buel, the agent. He is now laboring in Yolo county.... The site has been secured on which to erect a building for our Chinese Mission. The lot fronts on Washington street, between Stockton and Powell. Bro. Gibson and the committee are now maturing plans for the building. It will be put under contract as soon as possible....A new organization has grown out of St. James' Church, which has, for the present, been suspended. They have adopted the name "St. Albans," and have secured Corinthian Hall, Mechanics' building, Post street. They held their first service on Sunday morning last. Hereafter Divine service will be held every Sunday morning at that hour, with surplice choir and full Cathedral services. The seats in this church will be free to all.

The East.

Congregational Items.—Rev. R. Gaylord, the pioneer in Nebraska, has been appointed by the American Home Missionary Society to make a reconnoissance along the Union Pacific Railroad. Better late than never....The Home Missionary treasury receives $6,337 in a single month from Norwich, Ct.; $5,000 from J. F. Slater....The American Mission Association puts in its plea for memorial aid in indorsing four theological seminaries at the South—at New Orleans, Atlanta, Washington, and at Berea, Ky. It has six incorporated colleges under way....Jos. Cook is called to First Church, Lynn, formerly Dr. Parsons Cooke's....A new church at Grand Rapids, Michigan....Rev. J. D. Potter is in Colorado. Gamblers and Sunday-breakers are converted. Is he coming this way?....The burnt church at Northampton, worth $20,000, was insured for $15,500. We wonder how many churches are as well insured throughout the country?....New churches, instead of debts paid on old ones, seem to be the order of the day East. They are going up in Roxbury, Brookline, Waltham, Chelsea, Malden, by the Park Church, Brooklyn, etc.; some of them very handsome, and one, Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, refitted and enlarged at an expense of a hundred thousand or so.

Rev. S. W. Fisher, D.D., formerly President of Hamilton College, and now pastor of Westminster Church, Utica, N. Y., was stricken with apoplexy on Thursday, May 5th. On Friday he was unconscious, but his recovery was hoped for.

Dr. Keatinge, an ex-Romish priest, and recently an Episcopalian, has entered the Reformed Church.

The Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary have recommended an increase of the salaries of professors to $3,000.

Rev. C. C. Beatty, D.D., and wife, have added another to the long list of their benefactions to Alleghany Seminary. They have given bonds to the amount of $35,000 for the endowment of a new Professorship, to be called the "Reunion Professorship," to be increased by them at a designated contingency to $50,000.

The Free Baptist Educational Society, at a meeting at Great Falls, N. H., voted to locate the Theological School at Lewiston Me., in connection with Bates College.

The largest Presbyterian Church in Southern Kansas, is at Fort Scott. Its membership is 101, and the number of additions received during the past two years is 67.

News Summary.

City Items.

—The Board of Supervisors granted to John Sime, Charles D. Carter and others the right to lay gas pipes through the city, on condition that they supply gas at a rate not to exceed $4 per 1,000 cubic feet. A similar franchise was granted to E. P. McCarthy, McDevitt, Wakelee and others (the Petroleum Gas Company) on condition that they supply gas at $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. In each instance the franchise extends for a period of 25 years.

—The schooner *Bunkalation*, Captain Brunstamp, was totally destroyed by fire at Cape Blanco, four hundred miles up the coast, on the 17th of May. She sailed from this port on the 23d of April, with material for building a lighthouse. She arrived at the end of her voyage on the 10th of May and commenced to discharge cargo. On the 17th of the month a heavy southwest gale occurred. The schooner dragged ashore and bilged. She had aboard a considerable quantity of lime designed for use in the erection of the lighthouse. The slacking of the lime set the vessel on fire. The schooner was built at Coos Bay in 1868. She registered 79 tons, was owned by A. M. Simpson & Bros. of this city, and was not insured.

—Last Sunday evening, at Dr. Scudder's Church, two young misses, "Girls of the Period," and two "young men" occupied a single pew, and by some freak of nature an elderly Scotch lady was sandwiched between them. She was there to listen and learn—the girls to giggle and flirt, which they did for some time without let or hindrance, but to the annoyance and disgust of all who noticed their actions. The old lady bore it as long as possible, but at last fastened her Caledonian clutches on the arm of one of the gay misses, and shook her furiously. The shaking had its proper effect, for there was no more tittering in that quarter during the rest of the service.

—The eight superb Pullman Palace cars in which the Boston excursionists came were place on exhibition last Thursday, just below the intersection of Market and Sansome streets. They were thrown open to the public, and during the day thousands of men, women and children went through and inspected them. Lines were formed reaching for more than the distance of a block, so all crowding and jostling were avoided.

—The sermon of Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, on the subject of Polygamy, delivered several weeks ago, having reached Brigham Young, the latter challenged the Doctor to go to Salt Lake City and deliver the same discourse in the Temple. Dr. Newman has accepted Brigham's challenge, and proposes to start for Mormondom early in August.

—Excursion tickets from San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville to Calistoga, will be given during the District Camp Meeting at the latter place, from June 8th to the 24th.

—The Western Pacific Railroad has commenced to charge regular toll rates on all merchandise received at or delivered from their wharf at the foot of Second street.

—Admiral Dot, the smallest human being that ever walked alone, is now on exhibition at Woodward's Gardens. This diminutive specimen of humanity, only one-quarter the size of Gen. Tom Thumb, has been engaged by P. T. Barnum, Esq., at a salary of $12,000 a year.

—No cogwheels, wire-springs or complications, are found in the new style Shuttle Machines for manufacturing, by the GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.

—A. M. Gaston is agent in this State for a self-setting rat and gopher trap. Each rodent as he passes into the trap sets it for his successor, and the process is kept up till no more can crowd in. It is manufactured in the East by the Novelty Manufacturing Company.

—A contract has been made by parties in this city to supply 400,000 redwood ties for a railroad in South America.

State and Coast Items.

—The Pacific Methodist College, located at Vacaville, have voted to suspend the College. The Faculty have been discharged, and it is announced publicly that the College will not hold another session in Vacaville. It is said that the College will be removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.

—The silk-manufacturers are looking forward to the time when raw silk can be obtained from California equal to their demands. The specimens already obtained from California cocoons are pronounced by experienced manufacturers as equal to the best silk of India or Japan, the fibre being very strong and fine, free from impurities, and remarkably smooth and glossy. The difficulty hitherto has been in getting proper machinery for reeling the cocoons in the districts where they are grown. When that difficulty is removed, as it is in a fair way to be, the silk-growers and the small colony of silk-manufacturers in the country look forward to a bountiful harvest.—*Berlin Advertiser.*

—Several business establishments in Vallejo have recently closed out, in consequence of the dull times.

—G. W. Gridley, of Butte County, has sheared 19,000 sheep this season, obtaining 83,000 pounds of wool.

—A number of cottages are in progress of erection at Santa Cruz, to be rented to visitors during the summer.

—The spring clip of wool in Los Angeles County is larger this year than ever before. Two and a half millions of pounds had been shipped up to the middle of May, and there was more to come. This includes, of course, that from the interior counties shipping by way of Los Angeles.

—A beautiful waterfall, two hundred and twenty-five feet of sheer descent, is attracting attention on the headwaters of the San Diego River. It is known as "Transit Falls," and the neighboring scenery is said almost to equal the Yosemite.

—The corner-stone of the Nevada Capitol will be laid June 9th.

—Neal Dow, the temperance advocate, has returned to his Eastern home.

—The Sacramento Savings Bank had 161 new depositors in the month of May, and its total deposits for the month amounted to $171,145. The amount of interest received during the month was $19,298.

—George F. Nourse will be a candidate for nomination for joint Senator from Butte and Plumas, in the election of 1871.

—Rev. Mr. Bronte, of Oswego, has accepted a call to Grace Church, Sacramento.

—There is less crime and litigation in Nevada County now than at any other period since its settlement.

—The Big Smoky Mill, at Hamilton, Nevada, has produced silver bullion valued at $450,372 50 during twelve months prior to June 1st.

—Large herds of antelope are seen daily at the end of the Oregon Railroad track.

—A Sacramento druggist has 120,000 silk-worms in all stages of incubation.

Marriages.

BAIRD-SCRANSTON—In this city, May 30, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Irwin Baird, of Virginia City, and Mrs. Letitia Scranston, of New York city.
GOFF-KELLER—In this city, May 23, by the Rev. John Hemphill, Almon B. Goff and Ella Keller.
WILLIAMS-BISHOP—In this city, June 2, Capt. Wm. S. Williams and Mary Emma Bishop.
COCKING-GILMORE—In this city, May 30, by the Rev. A. L. Stone, Henry Cocking and Nellie Gilmore.
MALOON-WARNER—At Oakland, May 31, by the Rev. B. T. Martin, Seth B. Maloon and Mary Warner.
COUSINS-TENNENT—At Pinole, Contra Costa county, May 31, Chas. S. Cousins and Maria Catarina Felicita Tennent.
HOBBS-MELLON—At Dutch Flat, May 25, Geo. B. Hobbs and Julia A. Mellon.
COMBE-BALES—In Jackson, May 20, William Combe and Emily Bales.
STINSON-PARK—In Marysville, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. McKaig, Ira W. Stinson and Mrs. Frances E. Park.
WALDO-DEMPSEY—In Stockton, May 10, W. Waldo and Henrietta Dempsey.
ABERNETHY-JOY—In Sacramento, June 1, Wm. A. Abernethy and Jennie F. Joy.
SHEARER-COMBS—In Chico, June 2, by the Rev. J. M. Woodman, John W. Shearer and Elfrida Combs.
MARKHAM-LANE—In Sacramento, June 2, I. M. Markham and Margaret Lane.
KENNEDY-BLACK—At Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, June 1, James G. Kennedy and Julia A. Black.
HYDE-DUNSTER—In Vallejo, June 2, Fred. G. Hyde, Ensign, U. S. N., of Norwich, Conn., and Mary H. Dunster, of Vallejo.
HARDESTY-SMALL—In Petaluma, May 26, H. C. Hardesty and Ada Small.
LOOK-CRISMON—In Rohnerville, Humboldt county, May 1, A. E. Look and Zilphah Crismon.
MYERS-HOLT—In Eureka, Humboldt county, May 14, Charles Myers and Ellen Holt.
ARTHUR-HAWS—In Austin, Nev. May 27, Mitchell Arthur and Rosa E. Haws.
GOLDTHWAITE-BROWN—In Shermantown, Nev., May 25, George Goldthwaite and Mrs. L. V. Brown.

Deaths.

NOUGUES—In this city, June 3, of paralysis of the brain, Joseph Nougues, formerly of Baltimore, Md., aged 60 years, 6 months and 3 days.
ALLEN—In this city, June 2, Hannah, Wife of Andrew Allen, a native of New York city, aged 37 years, 6 months and 18 days.
WHEELER—In this city, June 6, John Wheeler, a native of Worcester, Mass., aged 60 years and 9 months.
BROWN—In Sierraville, Sierra county, May 13, Daniel H. Brown, formerly of Maine, aged 33 years, 5 months and 13 days.
GILBERT—In Downieville, May 27, Ellen S., wife of C. W. Gilbert, aged 42 years.
RICHMAN—At Wilber Springs, Colusa county, May 27, J. Richman, a native of Pennsylvania.
TRIPP—In Butte City, May 20, Isaac Tripp, aged 39 years.
LEE—In Vallejo, May 31, of heart disease, Andrew Lee, son of the late John Lee, aged 39 years.
KEIN—In Two Rock Valley, May 5, Louise Kein, a native of Indiana, aged 29 years and 9 months.
DOZIER—In Rio Vista, June 2, Hon. W. Dozier, a native of South Carolina, aged 58 years and 7 months.
BENNETT—In Elizabeth, N. J., May 23, Capt. Aaron Bennett, father of Mrs. Capt. David Van Pelt, of this city, aged 76 years.
HAWLEY—In Chicago, May 19, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. L. D. Boomer, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lizzie DeF., wife of the late Deacon Frederick S. Hawley, formerly of this city.
FREEMAN—In Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., May 20, Charles Freeman, of Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., father of Mrs. S. B. Stoddard, of this city, aged 76 years.
BOUTELLE—At Brunswick, Maine, June 2, Capt. Chas. Boutelle, aged about 54 years.

Special Notices.

ORGAN with voice; this is one of the invariable links in nature. The piano-forte is bright, sparkling, incisive; its clear-cut phrases represent well the movements of instrumental melody, but its contact with that finest organ, the human voice, is slight and momentary. Its tones may be likened to the microscopic stones that form a mosaic picture, in which you can have juxtaposition of color only; the separate hues may show lovely contrasts, but they never blend, as do the same colors, under the painter's brush. But the sustaining power of harmony, the intellectual beauty of counterpoint, these are felt only when the singer's bland and flowing style is supplemented by the continuous volume of wind instruments. Hence it is no wonder that, for social occasions, for musical practice, and for worship in chapels and churches, the reed organ, as it now exists, with its ample power and variety of tone, its appliances for musical effect, has come into such general use. The AMERICAN ORGAN, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, ranks deservedly first of its class, and grows yearly into more extended use, with ever-increasing approbation.

HARDLY is there a disorder affecting mankind which is more relentless or dreadful in its effects than that which bears the curse of him who says: "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children, etc." Insidious in its approaches, it hangs with fatal tenacity upon its victims, and consumes slowly, but surely, the organs it attacks, and finally destroys life itself. Nothing else more indisputably proves the great renovating powers of Dr. Walker's VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS than the cures it has made. No other medicine could so effectually purge out from the blood this inveterate and deep-seated disease.

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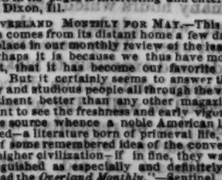
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The *Overland Monthly* is a good magazine, printed in San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, beyond the Rocky Mountains. It is fresh and vigorous, characteristic of the and enterprise in the Great West. Among its excellences are historical reminiscences, giving an account of the first settlement, primitive manners, and early government of California. Its typographical appearance is excellent; and in stirring romance, graphical description, and rich humor, its articles compare well with those of other monthly publications."—Journal, Kingston, N. Y.

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BY MRS. MARY C. GURLEY.

Dimpled and rosiest faces
Glowing with love and delight,
Golden and nut-brown ringlets,
Eyes so bewitchingly bright;
Sweet but mischievous fingers,
Always in somebody's way;
Feet there's no magic can quiet,
Even a minute a day.

Tongues that begin with the daylight,
Pleading for stories and fun,
Skill'd in expressions the quaintest
Ever heard under the sun;
Hearts that are gathering lessons
Nothing will ever remove,
While in us sweetly they're trusting
Both for protection and love.

These are what keep us busy,
Busy with many a care;
Yet are our choicest treasures,
Jewels we rightly may wear;
Not all the wealth of kingdoms
One of our darlings would buy,
For not the Queen of the Fairies
Rarer delight could supply.

Beautiful, loving children,
Ever both earnest and true,
Waking our holier nature,
Helping the heart to renew;
Filling our homes with sunlight,
Pleasure for pain they repay;
Further from earth they've led us
Into the heavenly way!

Going to School.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Did you like to go to school?"

"No, sir, I did not. I detested it—all its precedents, all its accompaniments, and all its sequents."

But this applies only to the primary schools. The academy and the college furnish many hours which are to be remembered with gladness; the early schools not one. They were engines of torture, devised expressly to make good boys unhappy, and seldom do contrivances succeed so well. Let us see—the first school that we remember was Miss Collins'. Deacon Collins lived on the green, southeast of old Litchfield's old church. Up stairs we climbed, we remember that; on a long bench we sat, with our feet dangling in the air, and a tall kindly-faced woman there was. But besides, we remember nothing—of book, slate, or recitation.

Next we went to Miss Kilborne's, on the west side of the square, and of this school two things stand forth in memory: first, that the wind on this high hill used almost to take us into the air; the wind that seemed never to be done with blowing. It blew high and low. It swept along the ground, slamming open gates, whirling around corners, pushing us against the fence, and then into the ditch—a little fat, clumsy boy, that hardly feared anything visible, but dreaded all mysteries, and shook with vague and nameless terror at the roar of the wind up in the high tree-tops—the great-elm trees that swayed and groaned as if they too were in cruel hands. The other memory of this school was sitting wearisomely for hours on a bench, and swinging our little legs in the air, for want of length to reach the floor. Yes, two other things we recall—one, a pinch on the ear, and the other a rousing slap on the head, for some real or putative misdemeanor, and a helpless rage inside in consequence. But of lessons, knowledge, pleasure, there is nothing. The picture is blank. Not a word of tenderness—not one sympathizing, coddling act, not the sight of a sugar-plum, which in that day would have been to us more beautiful than the stones of the walls of the Heavenly City. Oh, why did they put such tempting candy into long glass jars, and set them in the windows, to put little wretches in such a fever of longing, and to make them so unhappy! How many times have we walked the long road to school looking all the way on the ground in hopes of finding a cent. Such things had happened! Boys there were in our own neighborhood who had found cents along the road, and even a sixpence in one case. There was a rumor that twenty-five cents in one instance had turned up. But we never heeded that. Had a quarter been lost, the whole town would have been searched as with a lighted candle, and no boy would have been left the luck of finding it. Still the story acted on the imagination like an Arabian Night's tale. But over against that window—was it Buell's store?—he never gave us a particle of candy, and so his name rests uncertainly in our memory—over against that store we paused full often, and imagined that the day might come—what things had not happened that seemed extravagant to think of?—when we should set up a store, and keep candy, and have a right to put our hand in just when we pleased!

We liked to have done ourselves a wrong, in saying that we learned nothing. We know distinctly that Harriet one brilliant morning plucked dandelions and taught us how to split them and roll them up into curls. It has been a great comfort to us many times since.

Our next school was Miss Pierce's. It was a ladies' school. We were sent there to be under the care of elder sisters. We don't recollect a single recitation. For days together we were regarded as a mere punctuation point, not noticed unless dropped out of place, or turned upside down. Mr. Brace—father of C. L. B.—used to pass by and look at us with a knowing face, and snap his finger, in a significant way—without a world. But that mysterious snap was good for ten minutes propriety and sometimes for even half an hour.

Once, for laughing out loud at somebody's fun—one had only to put his tongue in his cheek, or to point a finger at us, to set off that laugh which always lay pent-up waiting for deliverance—we were tied to the leg of the bench. The acute pain of shame pierced like a knife—a kiss cured it. For a kind-faced girl, one of the elder young ladies finishing her education there, looked upon our tearful eyes and scarlet-blushing misery, took pity on us, put a soft hand on our head and stooped and kissed us. If a cup of cold water to a thirsty child shall bring an immortal blessing to the giver, how much more a warm kiss to a crying child unable to defend itself against shame! May the angels lay their hands upon her as she dawns upon heaven, and kiss from her face every tear and sorrow of the sad world behind her!

All experiences of children are evanescent—and few sorrows have they that are not drowned in the first sleep, dead as Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea. The school was not expected to teach us, and it fulfilled every expectation. Our time was in danger at home of raveling out in mischief, and the school was a mere basting-thread to hold down the hem of good behavior. Next went we to the district school.

Not a tree! Not a bush! Only a stone wall on one side and a board fence on the other. No window-blinds. The summer sun beat down full upon the small, rough, unpainted schoolhouse. Here we learned to catch flies—to crook pins for boys to sit down on, and from which they always arose with alacrity. If a man wishes to know what spontaneity is, let him sit down on a well-prepared pin. We learned the rudiments of the cost of "carrying on"—an art of the largest proportions, and which in schools, academies and colleges is amply taught, whatever else is omitted. Our bearing was very humble. We could make a cat's-cradle under the bench unseen. We could look on a book seemingly in study for half an hour without seeing a word. We learned how to make paper spitballs and to snap them across the room with considerable skill. But beyond these interesting branches we do not think we ever learned a thing. Why should we? Is it possible for a boy of six or eight years in the school prison, with no incitement and no help, from four to six hours a day, and with all out-doors beating on the school-house, streaming in at the windows, coming, in bewitching sounds, through every crack and crevice, to be studious, regular and exemplary? A good, village, primary school ought to be a cross between a nursery and a play-room, and the teacher ought to be play-mate, nurse and mother all combined. One teacher we had, young, pale, large-eyed, sweet of voice but not prone to speak—bless her—why must she have consumption and one day disappear? And the next day, behold, in her place a tall, sharp, nervous, energetic, conscientious spinster, whose conscience took to the rod as a very means of grace! The first one would have made us love and obey her. We were even beginning. From the second we were marvelously delivered.

"Mother, I don't want to go to school."

"You don't wish to grow up a dunce do you, Henry?"

"Yes, marm."

"What? Grow up like a poor, ignorant child, go out to service, and live without knowing anything?"

"Yes, marm."

"Well, suppose you begin now. I'll put an apron on you, and you shall stay at home and do housework. How would you like that?"

"Oh, do, ma."

Sure enough, we were permitted to stay away from school, provided we would do "housework;" and all that summer long our hands set the table, washed the dishes, swept up crumbs, dusted chairs, scoured knives; our feet ran of errands, besides the usual complement of chores in the barn.

But, oh, did we not glory in the exchange? Yes, and in the long summer afternoons, when nothing more was left to do, did we not allow a good aunt to lead us along those paths of learning which before our feet eschewed?

Great is our zeal for common schools, and disinterested. For we are not biased in favor of primary schools by one single pleasant memory connected with them. They lie in our memory as cunningly deyised engines for putting poor, little, innocent, roguish boys to torment because they are mercurial, fun-loving, and impatient of restraint. —*Christian Union.*

Arrival of the Hoosier Cat.

Why not? Why should Star papers be all written for grown up people, especially when they pretend not to like them, and wonder that such light things are written — but always read them, though!

Not long ago we wrote upon the "Hoosier Cat," and the children have a right to hear the outcome of that matter. Well, the *Christian Union* was sent to Lebanon, Boone Co., Indiana, to Master Dayton Bowers. From the newspapers of that county we learn that "Dickey"—for that *was* his name—did not relish being shut up in a box, and quarreled a little about it; but he had to submit, as all good cats and boys should do, to his superiors. Master Dayton put provisions in for the journey, bade him farewell, and Master Cat set out on as long a journey, we suspect, as ever cat took. On and on he came, every one taking good care of him; for the expressmen are jolly fellows, and had heard about the Hoosier Cat.

Meantime our young friend Bowers wrote us a letter, which is so good and honest that we shall print it, especially as we approve of his father's ideas about *work*.

"LEBANON, Ind., April 18, 1870.

"MR. BEECHER: *Dear Sir*—Last Saturday I received your paper, and in it I learned you would accept my cat. We call him Dick or Dickey, but you can call him the Hoosier Cat if you wish. Three years ago Pa brought his mother from Crawfordsville, and Dick has lived with her ever since he was a kitten, but I guess he won't care as much about leaving her as I will to give him up. I was thirteen last November 22d, and have a brother the same age; also a twin brother and sister two years and three months younger than we are, and two brothers older than myself. Pa is a saddler, and us boys all work in the shop, except the oldest; he is practicing medicine in Valley City, Montgomery County. We may not always be saddlers, but Pa says it will keep us out of mischief to work when we are not in school.

"N. B. Please don't let Dick out until he gets acquainted, or he will run away.

"I forgot to tell you my twin brother's name is Fremont.

"Yours respectfully,

"DAYTON BOWERS."

In due time the Hoosier Cat arrived at Peekskill, N. Y. The expressman mounted the box upon his wagon and started for the town on top of the hill; for you must not judge of Peekskill by the way things look at the railroad station, any more than you would judge of the Hudson River Railroad by the way the station-*house* looks; it is a very shabby place, and I do not wonder that the expressman refused to show the cat there, but mounted the hill. It was soon known that the cat had arrived; he was taken out of the box, and allowed to stretch his travel-cramped limbs, and when Mr. Turner went for him he found a room full of people admiring the new-come citizen of Peekskill.

But his troubles were not yet over. Arrived at the farm, there was a question how to introduce him to his future companions. Four terrier dogs there were, who came running up to shake hands; only they used their mouths to shake with, and so they had to be driven off. The other cats, too, were in a tremble of surprise and anger to see so grand a cat brought into their presence. Bessy, the mother of all, arched her back, lifted all her hairs, and indulged in a degree of spitting that was neither kind nor polite. A cat should never spit; it is bad enough in men. But, by some coaxing, and some authority, and some art, the matter was settled peacefully, especially after shutting up the Hoosier Cat in a room by himself.

After seven days I went up to Peekskill to see my cat. Alas! those roguish dogs had chased him into a tall cherry-tree. There he was, crouched down upon a branch and utterly unwilling to come down. All our "Puss, puss, pussing" did no good. So a ladder was brought, and Joseph Turner climbed up to him, his father stood on the top of the ladder, and I waited at the bottom. With some effort the cat was taken from the limb to which it clung in good earnest; then it hung fast to Joseph, till his father got hold, and finally down he came into my arms! A very large and stately creature he is; well worth sending for so far. And as the express company was generous, the cost of the journey was a mere trifle. And now if anything worthy of note befalls the cat, or cats, the children may be sure that we will tell them all about it.—*H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—A writer describes the present appearance of the place where languages got mixed: After a ride of nine miles, we were at the foot of Bier-Nimrod. Our horses' feet were trampling upon the remains of bricks which showed here and there through the accumulated dust of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Bier-Nimrod, the ruins of the Tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had hoped to scale high heaven. Here, also, it was that Nebuchadnezzar built, for bricks bearing his name have been found in the ruins. At the top of the mound a great mass of brickwork pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you touch the very bricks—large, square-shaped and massive—that were thoroughly burned, the very mortar, now as hard as granite, handled more than 4,000 years ago, by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain, we see glistening the gilded dome of a mosque, reflecting the bright rays of the morning sun. This was the tomb of the holy Ali. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around there at some time or other; to bend his body and count his beads, is the daily desire of every devout Mohammedan.

CAN A MAN SWIM IN OIL.—This question was practically solved the other day by a workman employed in an oil manufactory at Nice, who fell into a tank of olive oil nine feet deep. He was an expert swimmer, but he went to the bottom like a plummet, and was only saved from drowning by the timely aid of a comrade. Oil is too light to swim in, it is not sufficiently buoyant, and does not offer the resistance necessary to keep a man afloat.

Be diligent and careful to improve the smallest shreds and broken ends of time.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

BELIEVING THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD BE held personally responsible for whatever he offers to the public as an antidote for any existing evil, and that no honest man can, for the sake of gain, offer as Remedy that which may prove an injury, we shall say no more than we believe to be strictly true, and easily proved, in relation to the merits of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!

We have known it for many years as a valuable remedy in all Pulmonary Complaints. It has been given to a great number of persons, old and young, male and female, and it can be truly said that rarely, if ever, was known a single instance in which it has not effected a speedy cure of the most violent cold or long-seated cough; and, in case of Asthma, Whooping-cough, sore Throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we have yet to hear of the first instance in which it has not afforded entire satisfaction. We do not pretend to say that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is a remedy for "all the ills the flesh is heir to," but we do say, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it has been found to be a safe, pleasant, and sovereign remedy for the most violent cold, long-neglected cough, sore throat, asthma, whooping-cough, or any affection of the throat or lungs arising, as almost all such complaints do, from what is at first considered nothing but a "slight cold"—the final consequences of which need not be pointed out. Prominent, however, among the ills thus engendered, is that of consumption, for which it is said there is no remedy, and perhaps there is not. But if

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Which we so strongly recommend, be a remedy for such complaints as we have enumerated, what effect will it have upon that scourge of the human race, CONSUMPTION? We answer, it will be to afford its victims immediate Relief! It will check the ever-accompanying cough; this done, refreshing sleep is sure to follow, and, in its train, increase of strength, a brighter eye, a more cheerful countenance—and, why not a restoration to health? CURE YOUR COLD while it is yet what you consider but a slight one, and you will have less occasion to seek a remedy for any of the countless ills so sure to follow from it when too long neglected. Cure it in your children, instead of allowing them to retire to their beds night after night with a SLIGHT COLD, from which almost every family has had sad experience; they too often rise with headache, sore throat, or fever.

A kind Providence has placed at the disposal of His intelligent creatures, all the remedies requisite for the relief of such diseases as He permits to afflict mankind. Among the gravest in this category are those of the CHEST and LUNGS. A thorough and patient investigation into the character and treatment of these affections, has resulted in the selection and approval, by the more intelligent of the present day, of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

The use of which is synonymous with speedy relief and health. Consumptives, try it! For sale by all Druggists.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Should be resorted to on the slightest indication of a cough, cold, or asthma.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
ARE THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER
AND
Life-Giving Principle.
Their Alterative, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic Properties exceed any Medicine in the world.
Over 500,000 Bottles
Have been disposed of within the past two years, and every Man, Woman, or Child who has taken them have experienced the most beneficial results.
By Purifying the Blood, the Whole System is Renovated and Invigorated.

BLOOD is the great circulating medium, passing through all parts of the body, and, if impure, it leaves its impurities behind, which breed sickness and death. Medical science has utterly failed hitherto to furnish a medical agent for renovating and purifying the blood equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. They are easy in their administration, prompt in their action, and certain in their results. Their peculiar vegetable properties penetrate at once to the seat of disease, and eradicate all impure or poisonous matter from the system. They are used successfully in all climates and countries, and have never been known to fail in a single instance when the directions have been followed. To those who seek health we would say, there is no man, woman, or child, however wasted by disease, but what may be relieved or cured by these Bitters, if their system is in a condition to receive nourishment, and the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys and other vital organs are not wasted beyond the hope of repair.

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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Ice-Creams, Custards, Pies, Blancmange, Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, Etc.,
Are used and indorsed by the most popular Hotels, Skillful Caterers and Confectioners, and are extensively sold by Druggists, good Grocery Dealers and Storekeepers throughout California and Oregon.

We respectfully ask you to prove, by trial and comparison, their general excellence, and their superiority over those factitious and unhealthy kinds which may have been brought to your notice, and which parade their CHEAPNESS as the most important point to be considered.

Farm and Garden.

A Six-Year Old Comforter.

Does not God reveal himself to and through babes?—asks Augusta Moore, as she sends us this little story in rhyme:

Bertie, the darling of my heart,
Once on a winter's day,
Seemed filled with pensive thought, and grew
Forgetful of his play.
He lingered round, as wearily
My daily tasks I plied,
Whilst every way my footsteps turned
The boy was at my side.

I heeded not the silent child,
Scarce knew that he was nigh,
Till from his little breast I heard
The echo of my sigh.
My heart was sad and sore, that time,
Under a load of care
That grew more heavy day by day,
That none might help me bear.

I *knew*, but could not *feel* the truth
Of that consoling word,
"*All* things together work for good
To those that love the Lord."
I could not see beyond the clouds,
Nor o'er the rolling flood,
Where they are standing near the throne,
Whose robes are washed in blood.

'Twas then I heard my darling say,
Deep echoing my sigh,
"*Auntie, if any one in heaven*
Should ever want to cry,
God, even to the angels,
Not a single word would say,
But would with his own shiny hand
Wipe all their tears away." *

That little, sympathizing face,
Tender and meek and pure;
That sweet voice, tremulous and low,
Those words so sweet, so sure—
Something more rare than Gilead's balm
O'er all my soul they shed;
I clasped my darling to my heart,
And I was comforted.

* Every word of it was spoken as here, except that it was not in rhyme, by the child of six summers.

Ducks for Profit.

Why is it that our farmers, and fanciers too, almost ignore the good qualities of the duck?

They are no more difficult to rear than chickens, if proper care is taken the first few weeks, and they mature *much* earlier. The *common* duck does not require any more care; but it is not to these that we specially refer. We do not see the advantage of raising ducks that weigh two or three pounds at maturity, rather than those that will weigh six to eight. And there is just about that difference between the common duck and either the Aylesbury or Rouen varieties. It costs hardly if any more to raise Aylesbury or Rouen than the common mud-puddle variety; and laying beauty (which is a great desideratum with us) aside, there is still the gain in weight as well as the gain in eggs the coming year.

Either of the above varieties is desirable, and the choice may be said to lie almost with one's fancy. Both are excellent layers, frequently commencing to lay in the fall and continuing until cold weather, recommencing in February or March, and not ceasing until July or August, and mature at about the same age, reaching about the same weight, *sometimes* attain eighteen to nineteen pounds per pair. This weight, though, is *very rare*.

It seems to be the impression with many, that ducks cannot be kept except with a pond or stream on the premises. But this is a mistaken notion. True, a running stream, or when that is not to be had, a pond of water is a great help, but it is not a *necessity*. We have known fine broods raised with a large tub or box sunk into the ground and filled daily with fresh water. A good way to do this is to excavate the ground under the tub to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and fill the hole up with stones; have a hole and plug right over the excavation, and the water will run off easily and freely, and not keep the ground around the tub continually muddy.

"But they eat so much," is the reply; "why half a dozen ducks will eat half a bushel of corn a day." Now, reader, did you ever compare *critically* the amount consumed respectively by a duck and hen? If not, do so, and you may discover less difference than you persuaded yourself there was. The idea of ducks eating so much is a good deal like the Dutchman's pig. Hans had one leetle pig no pigger dan von cat. He give ter leetle pig von pail of swill; piggy eats ter swill all up; den he put him in ter pail, and he no fill ter pail half full.—*Cor. Rural Carolinian.*

Domestic Recipes.

Preserved Meats in France.—A committee of scientific men and gourmands have lately passed on the claims of the new system of preserving meats. A Paris correspondent of *The Prairie Farmer* thus notices the matter: "A sheep was sent from London to the leading restaurant in the city, which had been killed fifty-two days, and the proprietor of the establishment invited good judges. Chops were pronounced of a good quality, but wanting in flavor. The 'leg' was a decided failure, the fat had a flavor of old tallow, but was the consequence, not of any fault of curing, but of the fatness of the animal, which undergoes this change in its adipose tissue. An animal 'not forced' would have yielded a leg of mutton very palatable. A piece of La Plata beef, several months killed, was next tried, but while affording nothing very exceptional, had mild flavor, not appreciated."

Oatmeal, and How to Prepare it.—Take one quart of water in a tin kettle, place it on the stove and put in a little salt. Stir in slowly two large tablespoonfuls of meal. Let it simmer gently for half an hour, stirring frequently. It will thicken and grow whiter until the expiration of that time, when it is sufficiently done. Some milk can then be added. This dish, thus simply prepared, once a day, is not only wholesome and nutritious, but is an appetizer in the morning, and gives one a keener relish for his coffee and ham and eggs, or a nice broiled steak. And this reminds us that it might be of use to many to know the best method, or what ought to be considered as such.

How to Make Cottage Cheese.—Pour boiling water from a tea-kettle spout into a pan containing loppered milk, beating it all the time with a spoon, until it begins to granulate, and the whey separates. About one-fourth of the quantity in hot water is usually sufficient. Then empty it into a colander, and let it drain about ten minutes. Pour on a quart or two of cold water, and as soon as this drains off apply salt enough to give it an agreeable taste. Put it in a dish for the table. Some persons prefer the addition of sweet cream when served.

Rice Chicken Pie.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with slices of broiled ham; cut up a broiled chicken, and nearly fill the dish; pour in gravy or melted butter to fill the dish; add chopped onions, if you like, or a little curry-powder, which is better; then add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

Stuffed Eggs.—Halve ten hard-boiled eggs lengthwise; take out the yolks, pound them in a mortar; add to them some bread crumbs soaked in milk and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter; pound all together; add a little chopped onion and parsley, some bruised pepper, and grated nutmeg; mix it with the yolks of two raw eggs; fill the halved whites with some of this forcemeat; lay the remainder at the bottom of a dish, and arrange the stuffed eggs upon it; put it into an oven, and when nicely browned, serve.

A Beef Cutlet.—Take a rib of beef, beat it a little to make it tender, lay it in vinegar for six hours, then take it out, and have prepared bread crumbs, parsley, pepper, salt, and a little onion; rub yolk of egg over cutlet, and strew the above ingredients well over it; put it in a tin tray before the fire for an hour and a half, turning it occasionally. Serve it with rich gravy.

Economical Veal Soup.—Boil a bit of veal that will make a fricassee, pie or hash; when tender, take out the meat and slip out the bones, put them back in the kettle, and boil gently for two hours; then strain the liquor, and let it remain until the next day; when wanted, take off the fat, put the soup into a clean pot, add pepper, salt and onion, half a teacupful of rice, a tablespoonful of flour mixed in water, dry bread, and potatoes.

To Clean Paint.—Provide a plate with some of the best whiting, and have ready some clean, warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove dirt or grease. After which wash well with clean water, rubbing it dry with soft flannels. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

If I should try to explain just how and why lime is a fertilizer, I should probably fail; and I am well assured that liming has in some cases been overdone; yet I think most observers will concur in my statement that *any region which has been limed year after year produces crops of noticeable excellence.* I cite as examples Chester and Lancaster counties, Penn., with Stark and adjacent counties of Ohio. Possibly, results equally gratifying might be secured by applying some other substance; I only know that frequent-limed lands are generally good lands, as their crops do testify. I heartily wish that the flat clay intervales of Western Vermont could have a fair trial of the virtues of liming. I should thereby expect to see them rendered friable and arable; no longer changing speedily from the semblance of tar to that of brick, but readily plowed and tilled, and yielding liberally of grain, as well as of grass. I am confident that most farms in our country will pay for liming to the extent of fifty bushels per acre, where the cost of quick-lime does not exceed ten cents per bushel; and most farmers, by taking, hot from the kiln, the refuse lime that is deemed unfit for building purposes, can obtain it cheaper than that.

I wish some farmer who gives constant personal attention to his work—as I cannot—would make some careful tests of the practical value of alkalies. For instance, the abundance and tenacity of our common sorrel is supposed to indicate an acid condition of the soil; and all who have tried know that sorrel is hard to kill by cultivation. I suggest that whoever is troubled with it should cover two square rods with one bushel of quick-lime just after plowing and harrowing this spring; then apply another bushel to four square rods adjacent; then make similar applications of ashes to two and *four* square rods respectively, taking careful note of the boundaries of each patch, and leaving the rest of the field destitute of either application. I will not anticipate the result; more than one year may be required to evolve it; but I am confident that a few such experiments would supply data whereof I am in need; and there are doubtless others whose ignorance is nearly equal to mine. —*H. A. Greeley.*

Pruning Blackberries.—Never have we witnessed, says the *Horticulturist*, so fine an example of the benefits of pruning blackberries, as we observed lately on the grounds of Wm. Perry, of Cinnaminson, N. J. A field of Lawton blackberries, eight acres, was selected for experiment. The first six rows were pruned closely, both top and side-shoots, the year before, while the remainder of the field was left unpruned. This year, in time of fruiting, the pruned rows all ripened their fruit, large, full, abundant and early. The berries were quickly gathered, and quickly disposed of. But on the unpruned portion of the field, an immense number of the berries set, and began to color red, but never advanced beyond that point, and never ripened, remaining on the branches, and gradually died out. Even those that did ripen were small, and of little value—especially so this year, when good ones were abundant. Blackberry bushes should be cut back in July, to four feet in height, and all side-shoots pinched off at the tips every two or three weeks, down to September. This will make them hardy, and the fruit will be earlier, larger, and more abundant. It is a most valuable and neglected fruit, and far more worthy of attention for wine-making than many of the grapes which receive such careful attention.

Treatment of Clay Land.—I had a patch of hard clay land in one of my fields, containing about half an acre; it was so hard that we could not plow it with two horses, and when it was plowed it came up in large lumps from one foot long to three; the harrow would bound and bounce along over it, and you could not see where it had been; we could not plant it for the lumps. It was a source of trouble and vexation to me, and I determined to do something with it; so I went to work. I put a large blind drain through the middle of the patch; this was my main drain. Then I ran from my main drain small ones each way, twenty feet apart, to the outside of the clay patch. I laid in a two-inch tile drain. Then I drew on a large amount of corn cobs and coarse manure; then summer followed; then I drew on a large amount of well-rotted manure, and sowed wheat, and it was, by far, the best wheat in the field, and I never saw any clay lumps to speak of in the patch. It was the best land to plow that I had, and raised the largest crops, and I am satisfied that if farmers would drain and manure their clay lands heavily, it would pay them for the trouble and expense, and be a saving in horse fleshand harrow teeth.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Hints on Colts.—1. Remember that the early part of the life of a colt determines, in a great measure, whether, at maturity, the animal will be highly valuable or worthless. 2. Observe carefully and early how a colt carries his feet—his fore feet in particular. If he inclines to carry them too near the ground, turn him into a pasture which has a very rough surface. In this way he will get into the habit of raising his feet high. 3. If he inclines to point his toes down, so as to make him likely to trip, he ought to be shod early, and the shoes should be made thick before and thin behind, to give him a habit of raising his toes. 4. By all means use kindness and gentleness toward a colt, so that he may become docile, fearless, and put confidence in his master.

Greening Cucumbers.—A subscriber wishes to know how to green pickles in large quantities for the market. We have previously stated in the *Farmer* that there was no way to impart a green color to cucumbers, that would not be injurious to health, except by the use of green leaves, like those from the grape-vine. Possibly sap green, which is a preparation from the juice of buckthorn berries, would answer the purpose if it could be obtained here. Verdigris can be detected in nearly all the pickles of commerce; but its use is highly objectionable, as it is a poisonous acetate of copper. Pickles may be colored with it if the people place a higher regard on the color of the condiment they eat than on their health. Nearly all the shades of green are produced from some combination of arsenic, but this fact does not prevent the use of them for coloring confectionery. Will some one introduce a new fashion in the color of pickles?

Desiccated Sweet Potatoes.—A correspondent from Vicksburg writes: "The whole world needs more food. We can raise and dry sweet potatoes at a cost of sixty cents per bushel, and ship them to all parts of the world. Every ship on the ocean would soon have them on board, as the best preventive of disease and the most nutritious food in the world. All sorts of mean vegetables are ground up and parched and sold for poor coffee. Nothing known will make so good an imitation of coffee as the yellow yam sweet potato. All parts of the Northern States will soon learn their use, and find them for sale as we now find dried peaches, apples, etc."

An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him.

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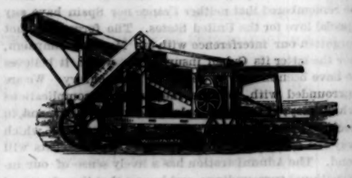
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From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

Our receipts of Flour and Grain have fallen off considerably during the past fortnight. Those of Wheat, barely sufficient for local trade wants, yet prices have shaded off a trifle, owing to the entire absence of a shipping demand. Millers also decline purchasing at present, having no Flour orders in hand. The only buyers of moment are distillers, who have during the week secured a few choice parcels of Wheat at full figures. Crop reports are, on the whole, encouraging. The harvest will be earlier, and the grain of much better quality than last season. Exports during the week have been inconsiderable, the steamship Japan, for Asia, carrying very little Breadstuff. We are yet without receipts of Bailey of the new crop; harvesting, however, has commenced, but prevailing low prices offer no special inducements to farmers to hurry their grain to market. We will have full average crops of cereals the present season, as also of Hay. The spring clip of Wool has nearly all been brought in, and disposed of, chiefly by shipments to the East. It has been remarked to us that Eastern manufacturers have been themselves free buyers, shipping the same by rail for two cents and a quarter currency, ₩ pound, contracting to have the Wool delivered at their mills, upon the North River, or elsewhere, without extra expense, the cars being switched off at any given point. Heretofore the Wool went forward to New York or Boston, by steamer, then necessitating a reshipment by sail, or otherwise, to the real point of destination. This is a valuable consideration with all shippers, and must exercise a controlling influence in future shipments from this coast.

Since January 1st, the following vessels have been dispatched with wheat to the United Kingdom:

Cleared	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
Jan. 5	Jessica	Liverpool	16,391	$27,210
Jan. 5	Mercurius	Liverpool	25,293	41,990
Jan. 6	Speranza	London	14,227	24,161
Jan. 8	Remington	Liverpool	25,455	41,651
Jan. 11	Ulcoats	Liverpool	18,043	30,900
Jan. 12	Cordova	Liverpool	15,906	31,024
Jan. 13	Bertha	Liverpool	28,021	46,000
Jan. 20	Fleetford	Liverpool	32,148	58,909
Jan. 21	Royal Edward	Liverpool	42,063	73,036
Jan. 26	Wennington	Liverpool	28,795	49,000
Jan. 28	Silver Cloud	Liverpool	18,611	31,843
Jan. 28	Vanguard	Liverpool	18,829	31,600
Jan. 28	Leicester	Cork	35,756	63,300
Feb. 2	Malacca	Liverpool	17,106	29,911
Feb. 4	E. F. Gabain	Cork	38,699	66,500
Feb. 10	Mindora	Liverpool	29,370	50,600
Feb. 10	Bankside	Cork	14,355	23,000
Feb. 16	Lockett	Liverpool	13,297	22,605
Feb. 28	Baringa	Liverpool	31,275	54,200
Mar. 3	Kenilworth	Liverpool	22,382	38,500
Mar. 5	River Mersey	Liverpool	16,216	26,850
Mar. 8	Yosemite	Cork	24,058	41,461
Mar. 9	Cerastes	Liverpool	16,230	30,004
Mar. 12	Galatea	Liverpool	17,276	29,187
Mar. 19	Eddystone	Liverpool	30,417	51,272
Mar. 22	Kingston	Liverpool	23,219	44,800
Mar. 23	Mary Blundell	Queenstown	25,912	43,569
Mar. 25	Golden Gate	Liverpool	30,149	50,000
April 4	Emerald Isle	Liverpool	42,738	70,580
April 6	Osborne	Bristol	9,830	16,738
April 7	Advance	Cork	15,498	25,270
April 14	Alcatraz	Queenstown	25,449	41,873
April 14	Yosemite	Liverpool	34,620	60,000
April 14	Tiber	Liverpool	33,144	58,000
April 14	Robert Kerr	Liverpool	36,993	61,050
April 15	Silver Craig	Liverpool	10,225	16,900
April 19	Niobe	Liverpool	21,460	39,300
April 20	Quickstep	Liverpool	25,652	42,414
April 21	Pharos	Liverpool	40,665	68,000
April 21	Yuca	Liverpool	15,025	24,858
April 23	Agnes	Liverpool	23,417	38,900
April 28	Anne Mary	Liverpool	22,030	37,090
April 30	Memnon	Cork	26,172	42,300
May 10	Red Rover	Cork	31,198	53,000
May 11	Flying Eagle	Liverpool	26,026	42,288
May 23	Vancouver	Queenstown	31,840	51,740
May 24	Globe	Queenstown	22,030	38,000
May 30	Cremorne	Liverpool	32,558	56,976
Totals since January 1st			1,209,260	$2,045,532
Previously, since July 1st			3,523,659	6,038,183
Total since July 1st, 1869			4,732,919	$8,083,715

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks 262 455; Wheat, sks 39,250; Oats, sks 9,551; Salmon, bbls 282, hf bbls 544, cs 1,144, pkgs 27; Bacon, pkgs 3,050; Beef, bbls 41; Butter, pkgs 558; Hams, pkgs 426; Lard, pkgs 890; Pork, bbls 2,310; Dried Apples, pkgs 1,331.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Japan, for Japan, had 574 bbls Flour, 182 ctls Oats, Groceries, Provisions, etc., valued at $25,656, and $51,644 42 in Treasure; same for China had 261 bbls Flour, 314 cs Matches, 19 ctls Oats, etc., valued at $17,990, and $749,534 16 in Treasure. Emerald, for Manila, carried 2,000 bbls Flour; 1,684 galls Whale Oil, etc., valued at $13,553. Cremorne, for Liverpool, had 32,558 ctls Wheat, 103 tons Copper Ore, 6 tons Silver do, etc., valued at $68,569. Helena Donner, for Liverpool via Mexico, carried 276 tons Copper Ore, valued at $9,300.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending June 2d, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

Articles of Produce.	May 26th, '70, to June 2d, '70.	July 1st, 1869, to June 2d, '70.	July 1st, 1868, to June 2d, '69.	July 1st, 1867, to June 2d, '68.
Flour, qr sks	6,252	705,548	861,666	783,078
Wheat, sks	24,178	6,103,139	5,898,561	4,975,144
Barley, sks	12,123	701,206	565,265	584,155
Oats, sks	1,295	278,789	228,174	217,933
Potatoes, sks	10,412	653,009	569,268	592,242
Corn, sks	854	53,911	52,819	31,218
Rye, sks	......	3,939	4,458	5,309
Buckwheat, sks	......	4,700	1,254	2,685
Beans, sks	522	83,144	51,563	48,081
Bran, sks	1,255	40,785	64,670	53,543
Hay, bales	6,304	232,208	243,700	250,495

FLOUR—The market is exceedingly quiet, with limited stocks in hand. Most of our mills are idle. During the week an offer of $5 ₩ bbl was made and refused for a round lot of Superfine. It could be made at the price offered at the current rate for Wheat, but would leave no profit to the miller, who preferred to remain idle, rather than fire up for the purpose. We, however, note a purchase of 2,000 ¼-sks Genesee Mills Superfine, for export, at $5, 1,000 qr sks XXX Family at $6; other sales of Golden Age, Golden Gate, Commercial, Pacific and other city mills at $5 87½@6 ₩ bbl for Extra Family. Purchases may also be noted in a small way of Alviso, Santa Clara, Orange, Stockton City, and other first-class interior brands, at full rates. Of Oregon, few sales are reported; Superfine we quote at $5@5 25; Extra Superfine, $5 50; Extra Family and Bakers' Extra, $5 75@6 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—In the absence of any special demand, either for export or milling, markets are quiet, receipts and offerings light, and interior holders not anxious to sell at the late decline in price. Some large holders refusing offers of $1 90@2 in May last, are not now inclined to accept $1 75 @1 85 for the same, which may now be called the present range of the market, though for strictly choice Santa Clara milling $1 90 could yet be obtained. We note sales of 4,000 sks of White Chili, for distillation at $1 85. Sales otherwise in lots aggregate for the week 12,000 sks, within the range of $1 65@1 90 ₩ ctl.

BARLEY—There is but a limited inquiry, though, for brewing, sales have been made during the week of about 10,000 sks, at $1 25@1 30; feed, $1 10@1 15 ₩ ctl.

OATS—The demand is active, with sales for the week, in lots, of 4,000 sks, within the range of $1 60@1 95, as extremes.

CORN—There is but a light inquiry, quotable at $1 50 @1 65 ₩ ctl.

HAY—Receipts of both new and old are free, with cargo sales at $9@17 ₩ ton.

BRAN—The mill price for jobbing lots, $20 ₩ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Feed, $25; fine, $27 50 ₩ ton.

POTATOES—The supply of old is free; new are scarce for the moment—the former quotable at 75@90c; new, $1 50 @1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is glutted with Californian, old and new, the former selling at low nominal rates; latter jobbing at 8@12½c ₩ lb. Eastern are held at 25c.

ONIONS—Old are out of market; supplies of new more plentiful, selling at $1 50@1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—There is no life to the market—stocks liberal. Jobbing prices are thus: Butter at $2 50@3; Bayos at $2 50 @2 75; Pea at $2 25; small White at $2; Red and Pink, $2 ₩ 100 lbs.

WOOL—There is a marked falling off in supplies from the interior, and it is believed that the bulk of the spring clip has already been marketed. Purchases for the week have been at full prices—say, for good to choice fleece, 18@21c; burry and inferior, 14@15c ₩ lb. Our total shipments from January 1 to date, 3,405,212 lbs.

HIDES—The demand exceeds the supply at 15½@16½c for Dry. Salted, 7½@8c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—The market firm, with light receipts, at 9@10c.

CATTLE—The meat market is perfectly flat. Beef is coming in from all quarters, and prices have declined very materially. Beef has been sold in this market during the past week as low as 4c ₩ lb. Our quotations given below mark the highest prices now paid, and at those rates there is little demand. Slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, first quality, 6@8c; Sheep, 5@6c; Lambs, 7@8c; Calves, 4@7c ₩ lb. Pork on foot in fair supply, selling at 5@7c ₩ lb; ditto, dressed, 7@10c. Market demoralized.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—California Butter is in demand. Fresh, in rolls, 25@32½c: choice, in kegs, 28@30c ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply—California, new, 12@15c. Eggs are dull; fresh California, 30@32½c: Oregon, 22½ ₩ dozen. The last steamer brought 24,000 doz; now all out of first hands. California Lard, 5-lb and 10-lb tins, 15@16c: Oregon, 15½@16c, according to package, with a limited demand.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied. We quote Spring Chickens, $4@6; Hens and Roosters, $7@8; Ducks, tame, $7@8 ₩ dozen; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₩ pair; Turkeys, 18@20c ₩ lb; Hare, $2 50@3 ₩ doz; Snipe, $1@2 ₩ doz. Doves, 50@75c ₩ doz.

FRUIT—Supplies are free, consisting of Cherries, Strawberries, etc. Apricots have also appeared, as well as Cherry Plums, Blackberries, and Raspberries; the three latter are yet scarce, though they will soon be abundant. Oranges from Los Angeles, as well as from Tahiti, continue plenty. Messrs. A. Lusk & Co., of the Pacific Fruit Market, furnish the following quotations: Strawberries, 7@15c; Currants 10c; Gooseberries, [illegible] ₩ lb; Cherries, 10@30c ₩ lb; Oranges, Los Angeles, $25@[illegible] ₩ M; do Mexican, $30 ₩ M; do Tahiti, $[illegible] ₩ M; Lemons, Sicily and Malaga, $16 ₩ box; do Los Angeles, $[illegible] ₩ 100; Limes, $[illegible] ₩ M; Bananas, $[illegible] ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $[illegible] ₩ doz.

Financial.

Money is sufficiently abundant in this market, although there is an increased demand arising from greater business activity. Merely speculative requirements are apt to "go halting off," but for all legitimate business the supply is fully up to the mark. The working classes continue to withdraw their deposits from the savings banks to defray current expenditures, but several important fields of employment promise to be soon open to them. Among these is the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will undoubtedly benefit every interest in this city, and of all the populations along and near its route. The richest and most productive portions of this State will be penetrated by a road which will enable their inhabitants to market their products in far better condition and more cheaply than heretofore. Fruits, Wines, Brandies, Wool, cereals of all kinds, all dairy products, and the products of the fold and the herd will seek this market in exchange for our manufactures. The immensely rich mineral regions of Arizona, Western Texas, and southern New Mexico will be rendered easily accessible, and their glittering treasures sent here in payment of their supplies. It will prove the greatest lever for the suppression of hostile Indians, and the cultivation of fine farms in districts as promising as any California can boast. There is no grazing country on the broad earth equal to that which exists in many parts of Arizona, but it is impossible to keep herds or flocks in that Territory so long as the Apache rules, and there are hardly any facilities to market the produce. The people of this city will be required to vote on the 7th instant whether they will aid the construction of this important road to the extent of $1,000,000 or not. The taxable property of San Francisco is over $100,000,000, and the bonds for $1,000,000, at 7 per cent. per annum, would only amount to a yearly expenditure of $70,000. They do not mature for twenty years, long before which time the Southern Pacific Railroad will have conferred benefits to the extent of many millions of dollars. There can be no difference of opinion among sensible men in reference to this subject. It must be done.

During the month of May, real estate sales numbered 482, being 49 less than for April, and the amount involved was $1,939,293, being $206,618 more than in April. The mortgages were 349 in number, representing $1,311,962, and the releases 211, representing $919,934. A loan of $300,000 was effected by the Visitacion Land Company on their 4,700 acres, located partly in San Francisco and partly in San Mateo counties, and bounded by the bay on the east, and the new Mission road on the west. Real estate is quite dull just at present, but we find no reduction in rents of cheaply constructed houses. It must come, by and by, or they will lack tenants.

On the 1st of June, proposals for the purchase of 150 School Bonds of $1,000 each, were opened in this city, with the following result:

	No. of Bonds.	Per cent. Bid.
Michael Reese	150	87½
L. A. ——	50	88
M. Ehrlich	50	90⅛
John Perry, Jr.	12	90½
John Perry, Jr.	5	90 5-100
J. & S. Wormser	75	91⅛
M. S. Latham	50	95

From the above tenders the annexed were accepted:

	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
M. S. Latham	50	$47,500 00
J. & S. Wormser	75	68,437 50
John Perry, Jr.	12	10,860 00
M. Ehrlich	13	11,716 25
Totals	150	$138,513 75

The commencement of Montgomery Avenue, the improvement of New Montgomery Street, and the building of a horse railroad to the Cliff, with other material local improvements, will also furnish a good deal of employment to the laboring classes, and will put money into more general circulation. We see no just reason why the Cliff road should not be lined by a railroad-track for the accommodation of those who do not own fast horses and splendid teams. There is no just cause why the multitude should be debarred from the luxury of a cheap and popular ride over that road. But one thing should be insisted on: the line of rails should be laid as near the side-walks as prodence will permit. As little of the carriage road-way as possible should be taken. Those who are fortunate enough to own fine teams should not be driven off, nor their privileges encroached upon. There is room for all, but the line of rails should be laid so as not to leave space for a carriage-way between them and the side-walk, as it would require too much of the road-way for that purpose, and the cars are no more dangerous to pedestrians than private carriages.

Our bullion supply is good. Gold bars range from 850 @860—a difference of 40@50 per cent. since last week's quotations; silver bars from par to ¾ per cent. premium—a rise of ¼ per cent.; currency bills on Atlantic cities, 112½; sight drafts, payable in coin, 1¼ per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers, 1½ per cent. premium; sterling exchange, 48¾d; commercial exchange, 49¼d; Mexican dollars, nominal at 6 per cent. premium. Rates in bank, 1@1¼ per cent. per month; outside rates, 1½@2 per cent. Gold in New York, June 2d, 114⅝. Legal Tenders in San Francisco, 87¾@88¼.

It has been announced, by telegraph, that the Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom has been rejected by the United States Senate. We believe that its adoption would have been beneficial for the reasons already given in this journal; nevertheless, it may be that the Senate had information on certain points not generally known. We are, however, inclined to the opinion that sufficient importance has not been conceded to the changes which have been inaugurated in the Islands' trade by reason of the Australian Steamship Line. Time will determine, and, at the next session of Congress, mistakes may be amended. The feature which excluded all sugars above number 12 from entering free of duty was its doom, being clearly one-sided and partial. Certain parties wanted too much, and will probably lose the whole, as the darker grades are already seeking Australian markets.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill has been signed by the President, and the work will commence without delay. Although we are opposed to such excessive land grants, for any purpose, as have been conceded to this enterprise, yet we recognize the importance of uniting the extremes of this great country, and of multiplying all its facilities for business intercourse. Nothing can be more beneficial to San Francisco than the building up of neighboring towns, and the adoption of such means as will best and soonest insure that end. The richer and more prosperous our surroundings, the richer and more prosperous must the commercial centre become.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Public attention is very strongly directed toward the next census returns. California is entitled to four Representatives, and perhaps five. Marshal Morris will exert himself to secure absolutely reliable statistics on all the required points which are numerous, and to some extent inquisitorial. Dwelling houses and families are to be registered in the order of their visitation, and the name of every person whose abode was with such family on the first day of June, 1870. In addition, the following facts are to be noted: the age of each person at last birthday; their sex and color; profession, occupation or trade of each person; value of real estate; place of birth; whether the father or mother, or both, were foreign born; to state the month in which born within the year; to state the month in which married, if married within the year; the number attending school within the year; the number of those who cannot read and write; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic; male citizens of the United States of twenty-one years of age and upwards; male citizens of twenty-one years and upwards whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than for rebellion or other crime. It strikes us that these questions which refer to real and personal property are simply put in aid of the Income Tax, although they properly come into the census returns. As the officer in each district must necessarily visit every family in his district, it is important that he should combine gentlemanly manners with official capacity. We doubt not that Marshal Morris will give this matter due consideration, as it will not only be more satisfactory to the public, but much more likely to insure correct returns. An uncultured person would scarcely obtain the information that would be heartily accorded to a well-bred gentleman.

The Cunard Steamship Company have purchased a pier of the Dry Dock Company, in Hoboken, and the buildings of the Cunard Company will be removed, and the vessels sail from the new dock after the first of July.

TAXATION.

Political intriguers have managed to get up a great hue and cry about taxation, and that, too, upon the slightest possible foundation. It is averred that, because the excellent management of the Treasury, has enabled it to cancel $110,000,000 of public debt within little more than a single year, taxes should be greatly reduced. In so far as the Income Tax is concerned, we concur, not because that impost adds $50,000,000 to the public revenues, but because it is unequal and unjust in its operation, inquisitorial and impertinent in its collection, and wholly at variance with the spirit and tenor of our institutions. The enemies of the Administration, piqued at its success, at its economy, rigid collection of public moneys, careful attention to disbursements, and sagacious management, have suddenly discovered that the people are taxed to death, that the war having closed there is no need to keep up war rates, that the country is suffering under a grievous burden, and that personal interest is being mercilessly sacrificed for public good. Should their efforts to reduce taxation prove successful, their capital will consist in bitter invectives at the amount of public debt to be liquidated, and the question will be asked, Why did not the Administration lift more of that burden from our shoulders? The present generation has no right to impose a yoke of this character upon their successors. The debt was incurred by them, and for their benefit. They are reaping, in a reunited country and a consolidated nationality, the fruits of their outlay. The result is more than sufficient to recompense an hundred times the expenditure. Had we been tied down under a debt of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars when Sumter fell, it is quite probable that this country would now present the wretched spectacle of many fractional and hostile Governments, and the entire failure of those republican principles which are our greatest boast. It is neither wise nor just to maintain the existence of a debt which would effectually handcuff the nation in the event of war, and war may be closer at hand than most people imagine. There are fiery spirits in and out of Congress who take every occasion to foment disagreements with other Governments. We have several very ticklish causes of disagreement with England. The Alabama claims, the Northwestern Boundary Question, the Northeastern Coast Fisheries, the Fenian monstrosity, and others of like character, are yet to be settled, and are pregnant with warning. Then it must be remembered that neither France nor Spain have any special love for the United States. The former has not forgotten our interference with its Mexican campaign, nor the latter its Cuban insurrection, which it believes to have been incited by people of this country. We are surrounded with delicate international complications which may, at any time, culminate in hostilities, and, in such an event, it is not difficult to comprehend which way the sympathies of monarchical Governments will tend. The Administration has a lively sense of our international surroundings, and knows that the sinews of war must be kept well strung to insure success. We forebode no evil, but one of our most sagacious statesmen said, "In time of peace prepare for war." How can such preparation be made with the nation engulfed in debt? How can we hope to raise armies, build fleets, and amass the munitions of war, when we are obliged, in honor, to pay $120,000,000 gold annually to the holders of our bonded obligations, and still defray the regular expenses of Government? There are not wanting those who pant for the opportunity to humiliate the United States.

But who are they that cry out against taxation? The groan comes from the rich, the moneyed capitalists, the classes who can pay for the advocacy of journalism, from those who can best afford to pay, and, strange to add, from those who are most benefited by the course adopted by the Administration. We see the great, rich, and monopolizing manufacturers asking for more "protection;" we hear the moneyed men asking for a reduction of taxes; we find their demands reiterated in prominent financial journals; we know that they are represented in Congress, and have much influence on the outside; but they would peril future good for present gain. Nothing of the kind comes from the producing, working, wealth-making classes. They do not feel the burden overwhelming. The nation numbers 40,000,000 people. A reduction of taxes to the extent of $50,000,000 would amount to a relief of one dollar and ten cents each in the course of a year. This is absolutely nothing to the individual, but is of great import to the general weal. The country is infinitely more able to cancel its obligations at the rate of $100,000,000 per year now than it was four years ago; yet, at that time, no complaints were made. The Government was not then reducing its obligations as it is now, and the charge was made, with much reason, that American credit was suffering from dilatoriness in decreasing the debt. Everybody felt that it was dangerous to carry such a fettering load. Since the present Administration took charge of public affairs, the debt has been reduced over $110,000,000, and the croakers are again heard saying that we are paying it too fast; that it is crippling the business of the country, and depriving it of financial resources. Why were not such complaints made immediately after the war? Why not when a large proportion of the country was not only unproductive, but dependent for sustenance upon the other sections? Why should they be made now that all portions are eminently prosperous, population increasing rapidly, and resources are being turned to profit infinitely more than ever? Why now, when we have the means to pay five dollars where we could ill afford one in times past? Let us pay the debt. We can not pay it too soon. We can not disembarrass ourselves one moment before we ought. Let the nation hasten to place itself in a position of absolute financial independence. Do not bequeath so great a curse to the next or future generations. "In time of peace, prepare for war."

OUR BOSTON VISITORS.

Gentlemen representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of Boston arrived in this city on the morning of June 1st. They are the representatives of the most intelligent and cultivated community in the land. They come from the halls in which Liberty was cradled, to the presence of those monuments which Liberty has created. Their whole journey spoke of a united country, a restored heirloom, an undivided nationality. Pilgrim Rock and the Golden Gate have shaken hands. Bunker Hill greets Yosemite, and the Sierra Nevada, with frosty heads, salute the Green Mountains and the Taughannic. The Bostonians are welcome. They have come among kindred who know how to honor merit, and esteem worth. They will see and learn for themselves, and form their own conclusions. Their clear, well-cultivated, and practical minds will investigate our situation, and reaching across the Pacific, will comprehend our future. Maine has also sent her representatives: some of her successful sons, whose presence is an honor. The children of Maine who have made habitations in this State are many. The Big Trees of Eureka nod gracefully to the tall Pines of Dirigo, and the people of the West extend a cordial welcome to their brethren of the East.

Arizona letters say the reputed gold discoveries at Tubac are unfounded.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Branch Mint in San Francisco, on the 25th inst., lasted to nearly 4 o'clock, the audience remaining to the end, in the wind and dust which made it very unpleasant. The Masonic display was magnificent. The building is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1871, and will cost $1,500,000, at the lowest estimate.

The beet sugar-mill now in course of erection near San Lorenzo, Alameda County, has a capital stock of $225,000. The cost of the mill will be about $75,000, and it can use fifty tons of beets per day. If these beet-sugar experiments succeed, they will do more to bring California up than any other one thing we can think of.—*Bee.*

France consumes 910,000 tons of beef; England, 1,660,000 tons, and the United States 2,000,000 tons of beef each year. If quantity decides the point, Uncle Sam can justly brag of being able to beat Johnny Bull at his own table, and claim the prize for being the biggest beef-eater. He, one time, came near eating up the Bull himself.

Our Wool Interest.—Sheep-raising has been carried on to a very considerable extent in California, and the business seems now to attract a large share of the attention of capitalists. The results of the present year's work are just beginning to be ascertained, and thus far the accounts are very encouraging. From a late Sacramento dispatch, we learn that Thomas McConnell, a citizen of Sacramento county, has just finished the clipping of 3,500 head of fine Spanish Merino sheep. The clip weighed 25,030 pounds, averaging 7¾ pounds to the fleece—in addition his flock dropped 2,500 lambs. This is certainly a very fair showing, and conclusively proves that the business of sheep-raising is one which yields a very heavy profit on the sum invested. A late dispatch from Los Angeles says that the receipts of wool from the interior are immense. Over one hundred thousand dollars' worth passed through that city during one day of the present week. If these are not encouraging facts, then we are very much mistaken.—*Oakland Transcript.*

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by B. Channing Beals, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Article	Price
Bread.	
Pilot, ₩ ℔	— 4½@— 4½
Navy	— 3½@— 3½
Crackers in tins	— 9 @— —
Soda Biscuit	— 9 @— 10
Cakes in tins	— 10 @— —
Candles.	
Sperm, ₩ ℔	— 28 @— 30
do Patent	— 45 @— —
Adamantine	— 15 @— 18
Cement, etc.	
Rosendale	2 75 @ 3 —
Plaster, Calc'd	3 75 @ 4 —
Cigars.	
Havana	110 — @185 —
Cal'a Havana	85 — @150 —
Conn. do	45 — @ 60 —
Manila	50 — @ 80 —
Coal.	
Australian	8 75 @ 9 —
Bell'ham Bay	10 — @10 20
California	8 20 @ 9 20
Coos Bay	10 — @10 50
Cumberl'd, cks	15 — @16 —
Lehigh	12 — @— —
Liverpool	12 — @— —
Pittston, ton	10 50 @11 —
Scranton	11 — @— —
Scotch	12 50 —@— —
Vancouver Isl	12 50 @— —
Coffee.	
Costa Rica	— — @— 19
Guatemala	— — @— 18½
Java, O.G. ₩ ℔	— 23 @— —
Kona, green	— — @— —
Manila	— — @— 18
Rio	— 19 @— 19½
Cordage.	
Manila, N.B.	— 18½@— 20
Manila, Cal	— 18½@— 20
Manila made	— 17 @— 18
Tarred Cordage	— 18 @— 20
Bolt Rope	— 18 @— 20
Bale Rope	— 17 @— 18
Cotton Twine	— 40 @— 50
Flax & H. Twine	— 30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.	
Alum	— 5 @— —
Balsam Cop	1 — @ 1 25
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₩ ℔	— 5½@— 6
Borax, refined	— 35 @— 38
Brimstone, Am. roll	— 3½@— 4
do California	— 3½@— 4
Castor Oil, East India, refined	2 75 @— —
Do Baker's	2 50 @ 2 66
Cream Tartar	— 35 @— 40
Copperas	— 2½@— 3
Epsom Salts	— 5 @— —
Hydro Potass	4 40 @ 4 50
Nitric Acid	— 12½@— 16
Opium, Turkish	13 — @— —
Opium, China, ₩ 10 taels	15 — @16 —
Oil, Annis	3 50 @ 4 —
Sal Soda	— 2½@— 2½
Saleratus, ₩ ℔	— 8 @— —
Soda Ash	— 3½@— —
Soda Caustic	— 5½@— 6
Saltpeter, E. I., refined	— 20 @— 25
Do crude	— — @— 10
Sugar of Lead	— 40 @— 45
Sulphur, flour	— 8 @— 8½
Sulphuric Acid	— 3 @— 6
Sulphate Quinine, ₩ oz	2 15 @ 2 20
Tart. Acid, ₩ ℔	— 70 @— 75
Vitriol, Blue	— 11 @— 15
Corks, ₩ 1,000	4 50 @ 5 —
Dry Goods. DOMESTIC.	
Drills, bro. 30in	— 15 @— 16
do blc'd 28in	— 13½@— 14½
do blue, 28in	— 18 @— —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36in	— 13½@— 14½
Do do, med. 36in	— 12½@— 13½
Do light, 36 in	— 8½@— 9½
Do blc'd, ¾ light	— 8½@— 9
Do 7-8	— 9½@— 10½
Do 4-4 fine	— 13 @— 21
Do 5-4	— 19 @— 22
Do 6-4	— 24 @— 27
Do 8-4	— 32½@— 37½
Do 10-4	— 40 @— 52½
Shirt'g, br'n 30in	— 9 @— 10½
Apron and Furniture Check	— 16 @— 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached	— 9½@— 10½
Cot'n F'l, heavy	— 20 @— 30
Cot'n F'l, light	— 18 @— 20
Cottonades	— 25 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28in	— 18 @— 28
do light, 27in	— 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in	— 14 @— 18
Do light, 27 in	— 11½@— 13
Prints, Merimac and Cochecos	— 10½@— 11½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	— 10½@— 11
Ticks, hvy, 36in	— 18 @— 30
do do 30in	— 16 @— 30
do do 28in	— 13 @— 16
Cot. Duck, 1@10	— 49 @— 28
do 1-0 to 12-0	— 50 @— 86
do Ravens, 28in	— 20 @— 45
Kentucky Jeans	— 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.	
Drills, blc'd, 25in	— 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in	— 12½@— 14
Cottonades, 26in	— 25 @— 40
Denims, 26 in	— 12 @— 14
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4	— 50 @— 75
Do do Linen, 7-4 @8-4	— 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4	— 60 @— 75
Diaper, Russian	— — @— 25
Burlaps, 36 inch	— 8 @— 9
do 40 inch	— 9 @— 10
do 60 inch	— 15 @— 16
Print. 32 in, Eng	— 18 @— 20
Sheet's, bro, 36in	— 13 @— 14
do do 30in	— 10 @— 11
do bleac'd, 3-4	— 20 @— 35
do Russia	— 28 @— 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 0, ₩ bolt	9 — @14 —
CLOTHING.	
Oregon Cassim's	— 75 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ₩ doz	10 50 @21 —
Blue and Red do	14 — @18 —
California do	15 50 @25 30
Hickory Shirts	5 — @12 —
Check Linen do	6 — @13 50
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers	6 50 @ 9 —
Satinet Pants	21 — @30 —
Cassimere, do	36 — @60 —
Overalls	7 — @12 —
Reef Jackets	3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 50
Do white do	4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color	1 50 @ 3 —
Fish.	
Cod, dry, ₩ ℔	— 9½@— 12½
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ hf bbl	14 — @15 —
Do No 1, ₩ kitt	3 75 @— —
Salmon, pickled, ₩ ℔	— 5 @— 5½
Do smoked	— 8 @— 10
Flour.	
Alviso Mills	5 — @ 6 —
Commer'l Mills	5 — @ 6 —
Golden Gate	5 — @ 6 —
Golden Age	5 — @ 6 —
National Mills	5 — @ 6 —
Oregon	5 — @ 6 —
Stockton City	5 — @ 6 —
Santa Clara	5 — @ 6 —
French Conserves.	
Fruits in Syrup	8 — @10 —
Vinegar	— 45 @— 50
Sardines, hf bx	2 85 @ 3 —
Sardines, qr bx	1 85 @ 1 90
Fruits and Preserves.	
Apples, Dried	— 4½@— 6
Peaches, Dried	— 6 @— 8
Figs, Smyrna, ₩ ℔	— — @— —
Do new	— 20 @— 25
Prunes, Hung'n	— 13 @— 14
Raisins, Layer, ₩ box	4 25 @[illegible] 50
Currants, Zante	— 12 @— 13½
Citron	— 35 @— —
Almonds, Marseilles, ₩ ℔	— 25 @— 27½
Almonds, Lanc	— 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts	— 8 @— 9
Peanuts, Cal	— 8 @— 10
Ginger, Pres'vd, ₩ case	6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American	3 25 @ 3 50
Do English	3 75 @ 4 —
Fresh Cranberries, ₩ gallon	— 50 @— 65
Currant Jelly, 2-℔ tins	4 50 @ 4 75
Honey, 2-℔ tins	3 25 @ 4 —
Green Corn	3 — @ 3 25
Green Peas	— — @ 3 —
Oysters	2 75 @ 3 25
Clams	3 25 @— —
Lobster, 2-℔ tins	3 50 @— —
Turkey, 2-℔ tins	3 50 @ 4 —
Chicken	4 — @ 4 25
Gherkins, qts	2 50 @— —
do hf gal	4 — @ 4 50
Cucumbers, kgs, ₩ gallon	— 45 @— 50
Grain.	
Wheat, Cal	1 60 @ 1 90
do Oregon	1 85 @ 1 90
Barley, brewing	1 25 @— —
do feed	1 10 @ 1 15
Oats, California	1 50 @ 1 90
Corn, White	1 40 @ 1 55
do Yellow	1 40 @ 1 55
Peas, Split	— 5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos	— 2½@— 3
do White	— 3 @— —
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	— 18 @— 20
In bundles	— 15 @— 16
Cheekun's	— 17 @— 18
Gunpowder.	
Cal. Blasting	— — @ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ₩ keg	— — @ 2 25
Hazard's do do	— — @ 2 25
CANISTER.	
Haz. K R P, ₩ ℔	— — @— 50
do Electric	— — @ 1 —
do Am. Sport	— — @— 75
Dupont, F F F G	— — @— 50
Hardware.	
Hunt's Axes, ₩ dozen	16 — @17 —
Do Handled	17 — @18 —
Long Handled Shovels	11 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ₩ ℔	— 5 @— —
do Wrought	— 7 @— —
Hay.	
California ₩ ton	11 — @18 —
Hides.	
Dry, ₩ ℔	— 16 @— 16½
Green Salted	— 7½@— 8
Hops.	
Eastern, 1869	— 25 @— 30
California, 1869	— 8 @— 15

Article	Price
Lime.	
California	2 — @ 3 25
Leather.	
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ₩ ℔	— 20 @— 30
Harness Oak	— 22 @— 30
Do Fir Tanned	— 22 @— 25
Skirting, Oak	— 27 @— 30
Do Fir Tanned	— 26 @— 28
Bridle, Oak, ₩ side	3 75 @ 6 —
Do Fir Tanned	3 50 @ 4 50
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ₩ ℔	— 90 @ 1 —
Do Fir Tanned	— 90 @ 1 —
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ₩ ℔	— 45 @— 55
Do Fir Tanned	— 35 @— 48
Wax Leather, ₩ foot	— 15 @— 18
Do Fir Tanned	— 14 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ₩ dozen	2 50 @ 4 —
Lumber.	
Humboldt, assorted, ₩ M	20 — @22 —
Puget Sound do	18 — @20 —
Redw'd Boards	20 — @22 —
Redwood Floor	33 — @35 —
do Fencing	33 — @35 —
Port Orford Cedar	45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber	90 — @100 —
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank	110 — @115 —
Shingles, Redw	3 — @ 4 —
Laths, Cal	3 50 @ 3 75
Matches.	
Parlor	3 25 @ 3 50
Eureka and Cal.	2 10 @ 2 15
Matting.	
China, 4-4	4 50 @ 5 —
China, 5-4	6 50 @ 7 —
China, 6-4	7 50 @ 8 —
Metals. IRON.	
Scotch and English Pig, ₩ ton	30 — @32 —
Am. White Pig	28 — @30 —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ₩ ℔	— 2½@— 3
Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ₩ ℔	— 3½@— 4
Boiler, No 1 to 4	— 4 @— 4½
Plate, No 5 to 0	— 4 @— 4½
Sheet, No 10 to 13	— 4½@— 5
Sheet, No 14 to 20	— 5 @— 5½
Sheet, No 24 to 27	— 5 @— 5½
COPPER.	
Sheathing, ₩ ℔	— 26 @— —
Sheathing, Old	— — @— 17
Sheathing, Yell	— 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow	— — @— 10½
Compos'n Nails	— 20 @— 21
Do Bolts	— 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.	
Plates, Charcoal IX, ₩ box	— — @13 —
Plates, IC Char.	10 — @10 50
Roofing Plates	— — @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs	— — @— 42
STEEL.	
English Cast Steel, ₩ ℔	— 15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.	
Per ℔	— — @— 65
For export	— — @— —
ZINC.	
Sheets, ₩ ℔	— 10 @— —
LEAD.	
Pig, ₩ ℔	— 7 @— 8
Pipe	— 10 @— 11
Bar	— 9 @— 10
Molasses and Syrups.	
Molasses, Hawaiian	— 20 @— 22½
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs	— 85 @— —
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs	— 85 @— —
Do hf bbls	— 80 @— —
Do bbls	— 77½@— —
Naval Stores.	
Pitch, ₩ bbl	3 50 @ 4 —
Tar, ₩ bbl	4 50 @ 6 —
Rosin	4 50 @ 6 —
Oakum, Navy, ₩ bale of 50 lbs	5 — @ 5 50
Anchors, ₩ ℔	— — @ 9 —
Chains and Cables, ₩ ℔	7 — @ 8 —
Oil.	
Olive Piagniol	— — @ 5 —
do Possell	— — @ 4 75
do Bacigalupi	— — @ 4 75
Linseed, boiled	1 05 @ 1 10
China Nut, in cs	1 10 @ 1 12½
Sperm, crude	1 40 @ 1 50
do bleached	1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale	— 45 @— 50
Polar, crude	— 80 @— 85
Lard	1 60 @ 1 65
Coal, Refined	— 40 @— —
Downer's	— — @— 52½
Devoe's Bril'nt	— 42½@— —
Paints.	
Lead, Red American, ₩ ℔	— 10 @— 12
Lead, White Am pure, in oil	— 8 @— 13
Litharge	— 10 @— 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry	— 2 @— 3
Ochre, ground	— 4½@— 5
Venetian Red	— 3 @— 5
Vermilion, com	— 75 @ 1 —
Whiting	— 2 @— 2½
VARNISHES.	
Bright, ₩ gall	— 60 @— 75
Copal	2 — @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoars	5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, ₩ bbl	18 — @20 —
Beef, Family Mess, ₩ bbl	20 — @25 —
Pork, X clear, ₩ bbl	27 — @28 —
Pork, do hf bbl	— — @15 —
Pork, Mess, bbls	24 — @25 —
Do do hf bbls	— — @13 —
Pork, Prime, ₩ bbl	— — @22 50
Hams, in brine	— 12½@— —
Hams, domestic	— 15 @— 16
Bacon, domestic	— 15 @— 16
Lard, 10-℔ tins	— 15 @— 16
Lard, in bbls	— 15 @— 16
Butter, Eastern	— 20 @— 30
Butter, Inferior	— 15 @— 20
Butter, Cal	— 22½@— 30
Butter, Oregon	— 15 @— 20
Cheese, Califor	— 12½@— 16
Potatoes.	
Cal., ₩ ℔	— ½@— ¾
Do New	— 1 @— 1½
Pulu.	
Hawaiian, ₩ ℔	— — @— 8
Rice.	
China, No 1	— 6¼@— 6¾
China, No 2	— — @— 6¼
Patna, No 1 cl'd	— — @— 6½
Hawaiian	— 8 @— 8½
Salt.	
Liverp'l Coarse, ₩ ton	22 50 @— —
Do Stoved	25 — @— —
Carmen Island	15 — @16 —
Cal. Bay, ₩ ton	8 — @15 —
Sauces, etc.	
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ₩ doz	6 75 @— —
Do do hf pts	4 25 @— —
Assorted, pints	— — @ 3 50
Tomato Catsup, pints	— — @ 1 25
Do do qts	— — @ 2 —
Capers, pts	— — @ 2 50
Shot.	
Cal'a, ₩ bag	2 50 @— —
Tatham's	2 50 @— —
Foreign	2 25 @— —
Soap.	
Castile, ₩ ℔	— 11 @— 12½
Chemical Olive	— 6 @— 7½
Standard Cal'a	— 7 @— 7½
Colgate's Pale	— 9 @— 9½
Do Chem. Olive	— — @— 11
California Pale	— 5½@— 6½
Spices.	
Cloves	— 32½@— 35
Cassia, ₩ ℔	— — @— 47½
Nutmegs, ₩ ℔	— — @ 1 12½
Pepper, Grain	— 32½@— —
Pimento	— 18 @— 20
Mustard, Cal'a, in ½-℔ glass	1 25 @ 1 30
Do English do	2 50 @ 3 —
French	2 — @ 2 25
Starch.	
Glenfield, Pat'nt	— 16 @— 16½
Kingsford's	— 10½@— 11
Corn	— 13½@— 14
Duryea's	— 10½@— —
Osceola	— 10 @— —
Pearl	— 10 @— —
Spirits Turpentine.	
Bbls, ₩ gallon	— — @— 55
Cases, Eastern	— — @— 55
Sugar.	
China	— 9 @— 10
Hawaiian	— 9 @— 11½
Do No 2	— 7 @— 8
Cent'l America	— 8 @— 9
Peruvian	— 8 @— 9
N. Y. Crushed	— 13½@— 14
San Fran. do (A)	— 13½@— 14
Do Powdered	— 14 @— —
Do Granulated	— 13½@— —
Golden Coffee C	— 11½@— —
Do Refined Loaf	— 14 @— —
Do Yellow	— — @— 11½
Teas.	
Young Hyson, country made	— 75 @[illegible] 15
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial	— 75 @ 1 15
Hyson do	— 75 @— 85
BLACK	
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ¼-℔ papers	— 75 @ 1 95
Pouchong do	— 45 @— 60
Souchong do	— 65 @— 80
Japan, 1st qual	— 75 @— 85
Do 2d quality	— 60 @— 65
Tobacco.	
Hf ℔s Navy, ₩ ℔	— 65 @— 75
Hf ℔s Virginia, ₩ ℔	— 55 @— 70
Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed	— 60 @— 70
Do extra choice	— 60 @— 85
Do ordinary	— 40 @— 50
9-in Light press	— 75 @— 85
Con'ticut Leaf	— 35 @— 60
Anderson's solace, Chewing	9 — @ 9 50
Solar, Fine Cut	8 — @— —
Smok'g, hfs, qrs	— 40 @— 85
Do 1 and 2 ℔s	— 50 @— 60
Wool.	
Native Cal. ₩ ℔	— 14 @— 15
American	— 18 @— 22
Wooden Ware, etc.	
Pails, painted	2 50 @— —
Tubs, 3 Nest	3 60 @— —
Yeast Powders.	
Preston & Merrill's ₩ gross	— — @25 —
Boyd's	21 — @22 —
Donnelly's Cal	— — @24 —

Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets January 1st, 1870, - - - $27,566,479 26

Surplus, - - - - - - - - - - $9,671,875 26

Ratio of Expense to Total Income, $8.89,

LESS, it is believed, than can be shown by any other Company in the World!

CURRENT DIVIDENDS FROM 40 TO 70 PER CENT.

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

All its Surplus

EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE POLICY HOLDERS IN

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Careful Selection of Lives, High Rates of Interest on Investments, and Economy in Management, which characterize this Company, Guarantee Insurance at the Lowest Possible Cost.

JAMES B. ROBERTS,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast,
315 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH CAPITAL,

One Million Dollars.

ASSETS,

Two and One-Half Million Dollars.

INCORPORATED, 1810.

Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID,

Over Ten Million Dollars!

All Business Transactions Conducted on Principles of Commercial Honor.

DEVOTED SOLELY TO FIRE INSURANCE

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,

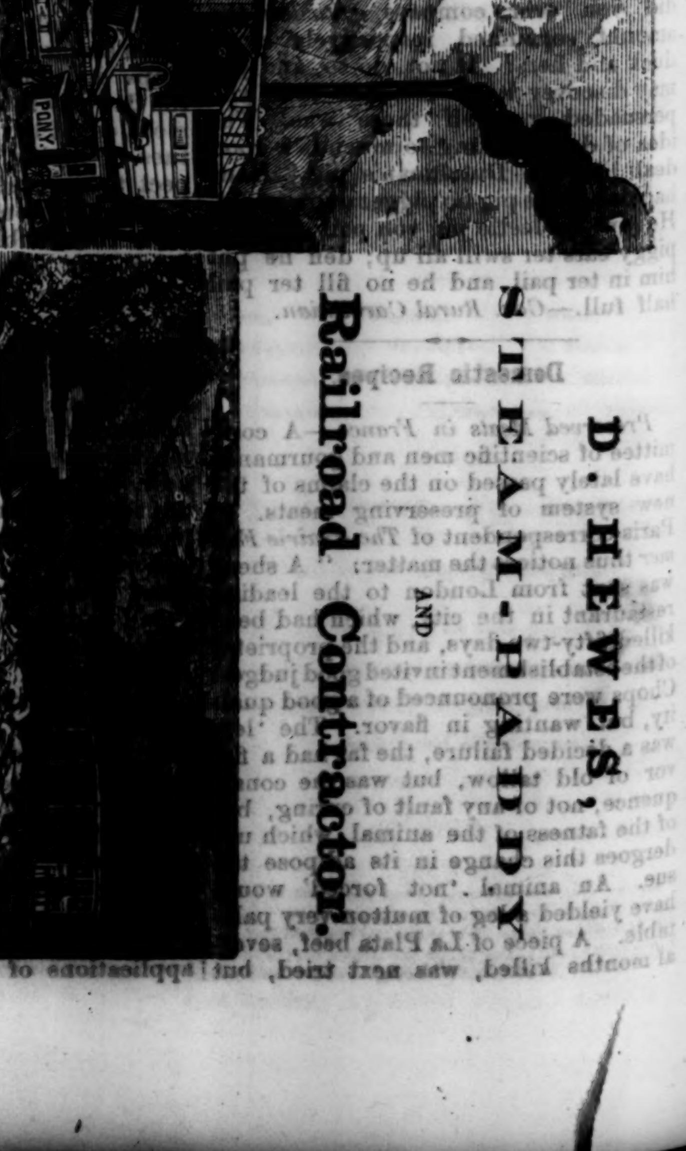
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN GOLD COIN.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT:

HEYWOOD & FLINT, Managers,
313 California Street, San Francisco.

The Pacific and Atlantic Railroad,
The Immediate Want of the Age, and of the
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
May God continue the unity of our Country, as this Railroad unites the two great Oceans of the World.



D. HEWES,
STEAM-PADDY
AND
Railroad Contractor.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

Our receipts of Flour and Grain have fallen off considerably during the past fortnight. Those of Wheat, barely sufficient for local trade wants, yet prices have shaded off a trifle, owing to the entire absence of a shipping demand. Millers also decline purchasing at present, having no Flour orders in hand. The only buyers of moment are distillers, who have during the week secured a few choice parcels of Wheat at full figures. Crop reports are, on the whole, encouraging. The harvest will be earlier, and the grain of much better quality than last season. Exports during the week have been inconsiderable, the steamship Japan, for Asia, carrying very little Breadstuff. We are yet without receipts of Barley of the new crop; harvesting, however, has commenced, but prevailing low prices offer no special inducements to farmers to hurry their grain to market. We will have full average crops of cereals the present season, as also of Hay. The spring clip of Wool has nearly all been brought in, and disposed of, chiefly by shipments to the East. It has been remarked to us that Eastern manufacturers have been themselves free buyers, shipping the same by rail for two cents and a quarter currency, ₱ pound, contracting to have the Wool delivered at their mills, upon the North River, or elsewhere, without extra expense, the cars being switched off at any given point. Heretofore the Wool went forward to New York or Boston, by steamer, then necessitating a reshipment by sail, or otherwise, to the real point of destination. This is a valuable consideration with all shippers, and must exercise a controlling influence in future shipments from this coast.

Since January 1st, the following vessels have been dispatched with wheat to the United Kingdom:

Cleared	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
Jan. 5..	Jessica	Liverpool	16,391	$27,210
Jan. 5..	Mercurius	Liverpool	25,293	41,990
Jan. 6..	Speranza	London	14,227	24,161
Jan. 8..	Remington	Liverpool	25,455	41,651
Jan. 11.	Ulcoats	Liverpool	18,043	30,900
Jan. 12.	Cordova	Liverpool	15,906	31,024
Jan. 13.	Bertha	Liverpool	28,021	46,000
Jan. 20.	Fleetford	Liverpool	32,148	58,000
Jan. 22.	Royal Edward	Liverpool	42,063	73,036
Jan. 26.	Wennington	Liverpool	28,795	49,000
Jan. 28.	Silver Cloud	Liverpool	18,611	31,843
Jan. 28.	Vanguard	Liverpool	18,839	31,600
Jan. 28.	Leicester	Cork	35,756	63,300
Feb. 2..	Malacca	Liverpool	17,106	29,911
Feb. 4..	E. F. Gabain	Cork	38,699	66,500
Feb. 10.	Mindora	Liverpool	29,370	50,000
Feb. 10	Bankside	Cork	14,355	23,000
Feb. 16.	Lockett	Liverpool	13,297	22,605
Feb. 28.	Baringa	Liverpool	31,275	54,200
Mar. 3..	Kenilworth	Liverpool	23,582	38,500
Mar. 5..	River Mersey	Liverpool	16,216	26,850
Mar. 8..	Yosemite	Cork	24,958	41,461
Mar. 9..	Cerastes	Liverpool	16,230	30,004
Mar. 12.	Galatea	Liverpool	17,276	29,187
Mar. 19.	Eddystone	Liverpool	30,417	51,272
Mar. 22.	Kingston	Liverpool	33,219	44,800
Mar. 23.	Mary Blundell	Queenstown	25,913	43,560
Mar. 25.	Golden Gate	Liverpool	30,149	50,000
April 4.	Emerald Isle	Liverpool	42,738	70,560
April 6.	Osborne	Bristol	9,930	16,738
April 7.	Advance	Cork	15,408	25,270
April 14	Alcatraz	Queenstown	25,449	41,673
April 14	Yosemite	Liverpool	34,630	60,000
April 14	Tiber	Liverpool	33,144	58,000
April 14	Robert Kerr	Liverpool	36,993	61,050
April 15	Silver Craig	Liverpool	10,225	16,900
April 19	Niobe	Liverpool	21,460	39,300
April 20	Quickstep	Liverpool	25,652	42,414
April 21	Pharos	Liverpool	40,665	68,000
April 21	Yuca	Liverpool	15,025	24,858
April 23	Agnes	Liverpool	23,417	38,900
April 28	Anne Mary	Liverpool	22,030	37,090
April 30	Memnon	Cork	26,172	42,300
May 10..	Red Rover	Cork	31,198	53,000
May 11..	Flying Eagle	Liverpool	26,026	42,288
May 23..	Vancouver	Queenstown	31,840	51,740
May 24..	Globe	Queenstown	23,030	38,000
May 30..	Cremorne	Liverpool	32,558	56,976
	Totals since January 1st		1,209,260	$2,045,532
	Previously, since July 1st		3,523,659	6,038,183
	Total since July 1st, 1869		4,732,919	$8,083,715

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks 262 455; Wheat, sks 39,250; Oats, sks 9,551; Salmon, bbls 282, hf bbls 544, cs 1.144, pkgs 27; Bacon, pkgs 3,050; Beef, bbls 41; Butter, pkgs 558; Hams, pkgs 426; Lard, pkgs 990; Pork, bbls 2,310; Dried Apples, pkgs 1,331.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Japan, for Japan, had 574 bbls Flour, 182 ctls Oats, Groceries, Provisions, etc., valued at $25,656, and $51,644 42 in Treasure; same for China had 261 bbls Flour, 314 cs Matches, 19 ctls Oats, etc., valued at $17,990, and $749,534 16 in Treasure. Emerald, for Manila, carried 2,000 bbls Flour; 1.684 galls Whale Oil, etc., valued at $13,553. Cremorne, for Liverpool, had 32,558 ctls Wheat, 103 tons Copper Ore, 6 tons Silver do, etc., valued at $68,569. Helena Donner, for Liverpool via Mexico, carried 276 tons Copper Ore, valued at $9,300.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending June 2d, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

Articles of Produce.	May 26th, '70, to June 2d, '70.	July 1st, 1869, to June 2d, '70.	July 1st, 1868, to June 2d, '69.	July 1st, 1867, to June 2d, '68.
Flour, qr sks	6,252	705,548	861,666	783,078
Wheat, sks	24,178	6,103,139	5,898,561	4,975,144
Barley, sks	12,123	701,206	565,265	584,155
Oats, sks	1,295	278,789	228,174	217,933
Potatoes, sks	10,412	653,009	569,268	592,242
Corn, sks	854	53,911	52,819	31,218
Rye, sks	......	3,939	4,458	5,309
Buckwheat, sks	......	4,700	1,254	2,685
Beans, sks	522	83,144	51,563	48,081
Bran, sks	1,355	40,755	64,670	53,543
Hay, bales	6,304	232,208	243,700	250,495

FLOUR—The market is exceedingly quiet, with limited stocks in hand. Most of our mills are idle. During the week an offer of $5 ₱ bbl was made and refused for a round lot of Superfine. It could be made at the price offered at the current rate for Wheat, but would leave no profit to the miller, who preferred to remain idle, rather than fire up for the purpose. We, however, note a purchase of 2,000 ¼-sks Genesee Mills Superfine, for export, at $5, 1,000 qr sks XXX Family at $6; other sales of Golden Age, Golden Gate, Commercial, Pacific and other city mills at $5 87½@6 ₱ bbl for Extra Family. Purchases may also be noted in a small way of Alviso, Santa Clara, Orange, Stockton City, and other first-class interior brands, at full rates. Of Oregon, few sales are reported; Superfine we quote at $5@5 25; Extra Superfine, $5 50; Extra Family and Bakers' Extra, $5 75@6 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—In the absence of any special demand, either for export or milling, markets are quiet, receipts and offerings light, and interior holders not anxious to sell at the late decline in price. Some large holders refusing offers of $1 90@2 in May last, are not now inclined to accept $1 75 @1 85 for the same, which may now be called the present range of the market, though for strictly choice Santa Clara milling $1 90 could yet be obtained. We note sales of 4,000 sks of White Chili, for distillation at $1 85. Sales otherwise in lots aggregate for the week 12,000 sks, within the range of $1 65@1 90 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—There is but a limited inquiry, though, for brewing, sales have been made during the week of about 10,000 sks, at $1 25@1 30; feed, $1 10@1 15 ₱ ctl.

OATS—The demand is active, with sales for the week, in lots, of 4,000 sks, within the range of $1 60@1 95, as extremes.

CORN—There is but a light inquiry, quotable at $1 50 @1 65 ₱ ctl.

HAY—Receipts of both new and old are free, with cargo sales at $9@17 ₱ ton.

BRAN—The mill price for jobbing lots, $20 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Feed, $25; fine, $27 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—The supply of old is free; new are scarce for the moment—the former quotable at 75@90c; new, $1 50 @1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is glutted with Californian, old and new, the former selling at low nominal rates; latter jobbing at 8@12½c ₱ lb. Eastern are held at 25c.

ONIONS—Old are out of market; supplies of new more plentiful, selling at $1 50@1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—There is no life to the market—stocks liberal. Jobbing prices are thus: Butter at $2 50@3; Bayos at $2 50 @2 75; Pea at $2 25; small White at $2; Red and Pink, $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

WOOL—There is a marked falling off in supplies from the interior, and it is believed that the bulk of the spring clip has already been marketed. Purchases for the week have been at full prices—say, for good to choice fleece, 18@21c; burry and inferior, 14@15c ₱ lb. Our total shipments from January 1 to date, 3,405,212 lbs.

HIDES—The demand exceeds the supply at 15½@16½c for Dry. Salted, 7½@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The market firm, with light receipts, at 9@10c.

CATTLE—The meat market is perfectly flat. Beef is coming in from all quarters, and prices have declined very materially. Beef has been sold in this market during the past week as low as 4c ₱ lb. Our quotations given below mark the highest prices now paid, and at those rates there is little demand. Slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, first quality, 6@8c; Sheep, 5@6c; Lambs, 7@8c; Calves, 4@7c ₱ lb. Pork on foot in fair supply, selling at 5@7c ₱ lb; ditto, dressed, 7@10c. Market demoralized.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—California Butter is in demand. Fresh, in rolls, 25@32½c; choice, in kegs, 28@30c ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair supply—California, new, 12@15c. Eggs are dull; fresh California, 30@32½c; Oregon, 22½ ₱ dozen. The last steamer brought 24,000 doz; now all out of first hands. California Lard, 5-lb and 10-lb tins, 15@16c; Oregon, 15½@16c, according to package, with a limited demand.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied. We quote Spring Chickens, $4@6; Hens and Roosters, $7@8; Ducks, tame, $7@8 ₱ dozen; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, 18@20c ₱ lb; Hare, $2 50@3 ₱ doz; Snipe, $1@2 ₱ doz. Doves, 50@75c ₱ doz.

FRUIT—Supplies are free, consisting of Cherries, Strawberries, etc. Apricots have also appeared, as well as Cherry Plums, Blackberries, and Raspberries; the three latter are yet scarce, though they will soon be abundant. Oranges from Los Angeles, as well as from Tahiti, [continue plenty. Messrs. A. Lusk & Co., of the Pacific Fruit Market, furnish the following quotations: Strawberries, 7@15c; Currants 10c; Gooseberries, 9@10c ₱ lb; Cherries, 10@30c ₱ lb; Oranges, Los Angeles, $25@40 ₱ M; do Mexican, $30 ₱ M; do Tahiti, $25 ₱ M; Lemons, Sicily and Malaga, $16 ₱ box; do Los Angeles, $3@4 ₱ 100; Limes, $20 ₱ M; Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $7@9 ₱ doz.

Financial.

Money is sufficiently abundant in this market, although there is an increased demand arising from greater business activity. Merely speculative requirements are apt to "go halting off," but for all legitimate business the supply is fully up to the mark. The working classes continue to withdraw their deposits from the savings banks to defray current expenditures, but several important fields of employment promise to be soon open to them. Among these is the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will undoubtedly benefit every interest in this city, and of all the populations along and near its route. The richest and most productive portions of this State will be penetrated by a road which will enable their inhabitants to market their products in far better condition and more cheaply than heretofore. Fruits, Wines, Brandies, Wool, cereals of all kinds, all dairy products, and the products of the fold and the herd will seek this market in exchange for our manufactures. The immensely rich mineral regions of Arizona, Western Texas, and southern New Mexico will be rendered easily accessible, and their glittering treasures sent here in payment of their supplies. It will prove the greatest lever for the suppression of hostile Indians, and the cultivation of fine farms in districts as promising as any California can boast. There is no grazing country on the broad earth equal to that which exists in many parts of Arizona, but it is impossible to keep herds or flocks in that Territory so long as the Apache rules, and there are hardly any facilities to market the produce. The people of this city will be required to vote on the 7th instant whether they will aid the construction of this important road to the extent of $1,000,000 or not. The taxable property of San Francisco is over $100,000,000, and the bonds for $1,000,000, at 7 per cent. per annum, would only amount to a yearly expenditure of $70,000. They do not mature for twenty years, long before which time the Southern Pacific Railroad will have conferred benefits to the extent of many millions of dollars. There can be no difference of opinion among sensible men in reference to this subject. It must be done.

During the month of May, real estate sales numbered 482, being 49 less than for April, and the amount involved was $1,939,293, being $206,618 more than in April. The mortgages were 349 in number, representing $1,311,962, and the releases 211, representing $919,934. A loan of $300,000 was effected by the Visitacion Land Company on their 4,700 acres, located partly in San Francisco and partly in San Mateo counties, and bounded by the bay on the east, and the new Mission road on the west. Real estate is quite dull just at present, but we find no reduction in rents of cheaply constructed houses. It must come, by and by, or they will lack tenants.

On the 1st of June, proposals for the purchase of 150 School Bonds of $1,000 each, were opened in this city, with the following result:

	No. of Bonds.	Per cent. Bid.
Michael Reese	150	87½
L. A. ———	50	88
M. Ehrlich	50	90⅛
John Perry, Jr	12	90½
John Perry, Jr	5	90 5-100
J. & S. Wormser	75	91¼
M. S. Latham	50	95

From the above tenders the annexed were accepted:

	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
M. S. Latham	50	$47,500 00
J. & S. Wormser	75	68,437 50
John Perry, Jr	12	10,860 00
M. Ehrlich	13	11,716 25
Totals	150	$138,513 75

The commencement of Montgomery Avenue, the improvement of New Montgomery Street, and the building of a horse railroad to the Cliff, with other material local improvements, will also furnish a good deal of employment to the laboring classes, and will put money into more general circulation. We see no just reason why the Cliff road should not be lined by a railroad-track for the accommodation of those who do not own fast horses and splendid teams. There is no just cause why the multitude should be debarred from the luxury of a cheap and popular ride over that road. But one thing should be insisted on: the line of rails should be laid as near the side-walks as prudence will permit. As little of the carriage road-way as possible should be taken. Those who are fortunate enough to own fine teams should not be driven off, nor their privileges encroached upon. There is room for all, but the line of rails should be laid so as not to leave space for a carriage-way between them and the side-walk, as it would require too much of the road-way for that purpose, and the cars are no more dangerous to pedestrians than private carriages.

Our bullion supply is good. Gold bars range from 850 @860—a difference of 40@50 per cent. since last week's quotations; silver bars from par to ¾ per cent. premium—a rise of ¼ per cent.; currency bills on Atlantic cities, 112½; sight drafts, payable in coin, 1¼ per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers, 1½ per cent. premium; sterling exchange, 48¾d; commercial exchange, 49¼d; Mexican dollars, nominal at 6 per cent. premium. Rates in bank, 1@1¼ per cent. per month; outside rates, 1¼@2 per cent. Gold in New York, June 2d, 114⅝. Legal Tenders in San Francisco, 87¾@88¼.

It has been announced, by telegraph, that the Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom has been rejected by the United States Senate. We believe that its adoption would have been beneficial for the reasons already given in this journal; nevertheless, it may be that the Senate had information on certain points not generally known. We are, however, inclined to the opinion that sufficient importance has not been conceded to the changes which have been inaugurated in the Islands' trade by reason of the Australian Steamship Line. Time will determine, and, at the next session of Congress, mistakes may be amended. The feature which excluded all sugars above number 12 from entering free of duty was its doom, being clearly one-sided and partial. Certain parties wanted too much, and will probably lose the whole, as the darker grades are already seeking Australian markets.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill has been signed by the President, and the work will commence without delay. Although we are opposed to such excessive land grants, for any purpose, as have been conceded to this enterprise, yet we recognize the importance of uniting the extremes of this great country, and of multiplying all its facilities for business intercourse. Nothing can be more beneficial to San Francisco than the building up of neighboring towns, and the adoption of such means as will best and soonest insure that end. The richer and more prosperous our surroundings, the richer and more prosperous must the commercial centre become.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Public attention is very strongly directed toward the next census returns. California is entitled to four Representatives, and perhaps five. Marshal Morris will exert himself to secure absolutely reliable statistics on all the required points which are numerous, and to some extent inquisitorial. Dwelling houses and families are to be registered in the order of their visitation, and the name of every person whose abode was with such family on the first day of June, 1870. In addition, the following facts are to be noted: the age of each person at last birthday; their sex and color; profession, occupation or trade of each person; value of real estate; place of birth; whether the father or mother, or both, were foreign born; to state the month in which born within the year; to state the month in which married, if married within the year; the number attending school within the year; the number of those who cannot read and write; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic; male citizens of the United States of twenty-one years of age and upwards; male citizens of twenty-one years and upwards whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than for rebellion or other crime. It strikes us that these questions which refer to real and personal property are simply put in aid of the Income Tax, although they properly come into the census returns. As the officer in each district must necessarily visit every family in his district, it is important that he should combine gentlemanly manners with official capacity. We doubt not that Marshal Morris will give this matter due consideration, as it will not only be more satisfactory to the public, but much more likely to insure correct returns. An uncultured person would scarcely obtain the information that would be heartily accorded to a well-bred gentleman.

The Cunard Steamship Company have purchased a pier of the Dry Dock Company, in Hoboken, and the buildings of the Cunard Company will be removed, and the vessels sail from the new dock after the first of July.

TAXATION.

Political intriguers have managed to get up a great hue and cry about taxation, and that, too, upon the slightest possible foundation. It is averred that, because the excellent management of the Treasury, has enabled it to cancel $110,000,000 of public debt within little more than a single year, taxes should be greatly reduced. In so far as the Income Tax is concerned, we concur, not because that impost adds $50,000,000 to the public revenues, but because it is unequal and unjust in its operation, inquisitorial and impertinent in its collection, and wholly at variance with the spirit and tenor of our institutions. The enemies of the Administration, piqued at its success, at its economy, rigid collection of public moneys, careful attention to disbursements, and sagacious management, have suddenly discovered that the people are taxed to death, that the war having closed there is no need to keep up war rates, that the country is suffering under a grievous burden, and that personal interest is being mercilessly sacrificed for public good. Should their efforts to reduce taxation prove successful, their capital will consist in bitter invectives at the amount of public debt to be liquidated, and the question will be asked, Why did not the Administration lift more of that burden from our shoulders? The present generation has no right to impose a yoke of this character upon their successors. The debt was incurred by them, and for their benefit. They are reaping, in a reunited country and a consolidated nationality, the fruits of their outlay. The result is more than sufficient to recompense an hundred times the expenditure. Had we been tied down under a debt of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars when Sumter fell, it is quite probable that this country would now present the wretched spectacle of many fractional and hostile Governments, and the entire failure of those republican principles which are our greatest boast. It is neither wise nor just to maintain the existence of a debt which would effectually handcuff the nation in the event of war, and war may be closer at hand than most people imagine. There are fiery spirits in and out of Congress who take every occasion to foment disagreements with other Governments. We have several very ticklish causes of disagreement with England. The Alabama claims, the Northwestern Boundary Question, the Northeastern Coast Fisheries, the Fenian monstrosity, and others of like character, are yet to be settled, and are pregnant with warning. Then it must be remembered that neither France nor Spain have any special love for the United States. The former has not forgotten our interference with its Mexican campaign, nor the latter its Cuban insurrection, which it believes to have been incited by people of this country. We are surrounded with delicate international complications which may, at any time, culminate in hostilities, and, in such an event, it is not difficult to comprehend which way the sympathies of monarchical Governments will tend. The Administration has a lively sense of our international surroundings, and knows that the sinews of war must be kept well strung to insure success. We forebode no evil, but one of our most sagacious statesmen said, "In time of peace prepare for war." How can such preparation be made with the nation engulfed in debt? How can we hope to raise armies, build fleets, and amass the munitions of war, when we are obliged, in honor, to pay $120,000,000 gold annually to the holders of our bonded obligations, and still defray the regular expenses of Government? There are not wanting those who pant for the opportunity to humiliate the United States.

But who are they that cry out against taxation? The groan comes from the rich, the moneyed capitalists, the classes who can pay for the advocacy of journalism, from those who can best afford to pay, and, strange to add, from those who are most benefited by the course adopted by the Administration. We see the great, rich, and monopolizing manufacturers asking for more "protection;" we hear the moneyed men asking for a reduction of taxes; we find their demands reiterated in prominent financial journals; we know that they are represented in Congress, and have much influence on the outside; but they would peril future good for present gain. Nothing of the kind comes from the producing, working, wealth-making classes. They do not feel the burden overwhelming. The nation numbers 40,000,000 people. A reduction of taxes to the extent of $50,000,000 would amount to a relief of one dollar and ten cents each in the course of a year. This is absolutely nothing to the individual, but is of great import to the general weal. The country is infinitely more able to cancel its obligations at the rate of $100,000,000 per year now than it was four years ago; yet, at that time, no complaints were made. The Government was not then reducing its obligations as it is now, and the charge was made, with much reason, that American credit was suffering from dilatoriness in decreasing the debt. Everybody felt that it was dangerous to carry such a fettering load. Since the present Administration took charge of public affairs, the debt has been reduced over $110,000,000, and the croakers are again heard saying that we are paying it too fast; that it is crippling the business of the country, and depriving it of financial resources. Why were not such complaints made immediately after the war? Why not when a large proportion of the country was not only unproductive, but dependent for sustenance upon the other sections? Why should they be made now that all portions are eminently prosperous, population increasing rapidly, and resources are being turned to profit infinitely more than ever? Why now, when we have the means to pay five dollars where we could ill afford one in times past? Let us pay the debt. We can not pay it too soon. We can not disembarrass ourselves one moment before we ought. Let the nation hasten to place itself in a position of absolute financial independence. Do not bequeath so great a curse to the next or future generations. "In time of peace, prepare for war."

OUR BOSTON VISITORS,

Gentlemen representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of Boston arrived in this city on the morning of June 1st. They are the representatives of the most intelligent and cultivated community in the land. They come from the halls in which Liberty was cradled, to the presence of those monuments which Liberty has created. Their whole journey spoke of a united country, a restored heirloom, an undivided nationality. Pilgrim Rock and the Golden Gate have shaken hands. Bunker Hill greets Yosemite, and the Sierra Nevada, with frosty heads, salute the Green Mountains and the Taughkannic. The Bostonians are welcome. They have come among kindred who know how to honor merit, and esteem worth. They will see and learn for themselves, and form their own conclusions. Their clear, well-cultivated, and practical minds will investigate our situation, and reaching across the Pacific, will comprehend our future. Maine has also sent her representatives; some of her successful sons, whose presence is an honor. The children of Maine who have made habitations in this State are many. The Big Trees of Eureka nod gracefully to the tall Pines of Dirigo, and the people of the West extend a cordial welcome to their brethren of the East.

Arizona letters say the reputed gold discoveries at Tubac are unfounded.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Branch Mint in San Francisco, on the 25th inst., lasted to nearly 4 o'clock, the audience remaining to the end, in the wind and dust which made it very unpleasant. The Masonic display was magnificent. The building is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1871, and will cost $1,500,000, at the lowest estimate.

The beet sugar-mill now in course of erection near San Lorenzo, Alameda County, has a capital stock of $225,000. The cost of the mill will be about $75,000, and it can use fifty tons of beets per day. If these beet-sugar experiments succeed, they will do more to bring California up than any other one thing we can think of.—*Bee.*

France consumes 910,000 tons of beef; England, 1,660,000 tons, and the United States 2,000,000 tons of beef each year. If quantity decides the point, Uncle Sam can justly brag of being able to beat Johnny Bull at his own table, and claim the prize for being the biggest beef-eater. He, one time, came near eating up the Bull himself.

Our Wool Interest.—Sheep-raising has been carried on to a very considerable extent in California, and the business seems now to attract a large share of the attention of capitalists. The results of the present year's work are just beginning to be ascertained, and thus far the accounts are very encouraging. From a late Sacramento dispatch, we learn that Thomas McConnell, a citizen of Sacramento county, has just finished the clipping of 3,500 head of fine Spanish Merino sheep. The clip weighed 25,030 pounds, averaging 7¾ pounds to the fleece—in addition his flock dropped 2,500 lambs. This is certainly a very fair showing, and conclusively proves that the business of sheep-raising is one which yields a very heavy profit on the sum invested. A late dispatch from Los Angeles says that the receipts of wool from the interior are immense. Over one hundred thousand dollars' worth passed through that city during one day of the present week. If these are not encouraging facts, then we are very much mistaken.—*Oakland Transcript.*

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. Channing Beals, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Bread.
Pilot, ₱ lb — 4½@— 4¾
Navy — 3½@— 3¾
Crackers in tins — 8 @— —
Soda Biscuit — 9 @— —
Cakes in tins — 10 @— —
Candles.
Sperm, ₱ lb — 28 @— 30
do Patent — 45 @— —
Adamantine — 15 @— 18
Cement, etc.
Rosendale 2 75 @ 3 —
Plaster, Calc'd 3 75 @ 4 —
Cigars.
Havana 110 — @185—
Cal'a Havana 85 — @150—
Conn. do 45 — @ 60—
Manila 50 — @ 60—
Coal.
Australian 8 75 @ 9 —
Bell'ham Bay 10 — @10 20
California 8 20 @ 9 20
Coos Bay 10 — @10 50
Cumberl'd, cks 15 — @16 —
Lehigh 10 50 @11 —
Liverpool 12 — @— —
Pittston, ton 10 50 @11 —
Scranton 11 — @— —
Scotch 12 50 —@ —
Vancouver Isl 12 50 @— —
Coffee.
Costa Rica — — @— 19
Guatemala — — @— 18½
Java, O.G. ₱ lb — 23 @— —
Kona, green — 18 @— —
Manila — — @— 18
Rio — 19 @— 19½
Cordage.
Manila, N.B — 18½@— 20
Manila, Cal — 18½@— 20
Manila made — 17 @— 18
Tarred Cordage — 18 @— 20
Bolt Rope — 18 @— 20
Bale Rope — 17 @— 18
Cotton Twine — 40 @— 50
Flax & H. Twine — 30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.
Alum — 5 @— —
Balsam Cop 1 — @ 1 25
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₱ lb — 5½@— 6
Borax, refined — 35 @— 38
Brimstone, Am. roll — 3½@— 4
do California — 3½@— 4
Castor Oil, East India, refined 2 75 @— —
Do Baker's 2 50 @ 2 66
Cream Tartar — 35 @— 40
Copperas — 2½@— 3
Epsom Salts — 5 @— —
Hydro Potass 4 40 @ 4 50
Nitric Acid — 12½@— 16
Opium, Turkish 13 — @— —
Opium, China, ₱ 10 taels 15 — @16 —
Oil, Annis 3 50 @ 4 —
Sal Soda — 2½@— 2¾
Saleratus, ₱ lb — 8 @— —
Soda Ash — 3½@— —
Soda Caustic — 5½@— 6
Saltpeter, E. I., refined — 20 @— 25
Do crude — — @— 10
Sugar of Lead — 40 @— 45
Sulphur, flour — 8 @— 8½
Sulphuric Acid — 3 @— 6
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz 2 15 @ 2 20
Tart. Acid, ₱ lb — 70 @— 75
Vitriol, Blue — 11 @— 15
Corks, ₱ 1,000 4 50 @ 5 —
Dry Goods.
DOMESTIC.
Drills, bro. 30in — 15 @— 16
do blc'd 28in — 13½@— 14½
do blue, 28in — 18 @— —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36in — 13½@— 14½
Do do, med. 36in — 12½@— 13½
Do light, 36 in — 8½@— 9½
Do blc'd, 4 light — 8½@— 9
Do 7-8 — 9½@— 10½
Do 4-4 fine — 13 @— 21
Do 5-4 — 19 @— 22
Do 6-4 — 24 @— 27
Do 8-4 — 32½@— 37½
Do 10-4 — 40 @— 52½
Shirt'g, br'n 30in — 9 @— 10½
Apron and Furniture Check — 16 @— 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached — 9½@— 10½
Cot'n F'l, heavy — 20 @— 30
Cot'n F'l, light — 18 @— 20
Cottonades — 25 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28in — 18 @— 28
do light, 27in — 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in — 14 @— 18
Do light, 27 in — 11½@— 13
Prints, Merimac and Cochecos — 10½@— 11½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton — 10½@— 11
Ticks, hvy, 36in — 18 @— 30
do do 30in — 16 @— 30
do do 28in — 13 @— 16
Cot. Duck, 1@10 — 49 @— 28
do 1-0 to 12-0 — 50 @— 86
do Ravens, 28in — 20 @— 45
Kentucky Jeans — 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.
Drills, blc'd, 25in — 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in — 12½@— 14
Cottonades, 26in — 25 @— 40
Denims, 26 in — 12 @— 14
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4 — 50 @— 75
Do do Linen, 7-4 @8-4 — 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4 — 60 @— 75
Diaper, Russian — — @— 25
Burlaps, 36 inch — 8 @— 9
do 40 inch — 9 @— 10
do 60 inch — 15 @— 16
Print, 32 in, Eng — 18 @— 20
Sheet's, bro, 36in — 13 @— 14
do do 30in — 10 @— 11
do bleac'd, 3-4 — 20 @— 35
do Russia — 28 @— 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 0, ₱ bolt 9 — @14 —
CLOTHING.
Oregon Cassim's — 75 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ₱ doz 10 50 @21 —
Blue and Red do 14 — @18 —
California do 15 50 @25 30
Hickory Shirts 5 — @12 —
Check Linen do 6 — @13 50
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers 6 50 @ 9 —
Satinet Pants 21 — @30 —
Cassimere, do 36 — @60 —
Overalls 7 — @12 —
Reef Jackets 3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats 3 50 @ 4 50
Do white do 4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color 1 50 @ 3 —
Fish.
Cod, dry, ₱ lb — 9½@— 12½
Mackerel, No 1, ₱ hf bbl 14 — @15 —
Do No 1, ₱ kitt 3 75 @— —
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb — 5 @— 5½
Do smoked — 8 @— 10
Flour.
Alviso Mills 5 — @ 6 —
Commer'l Mills 5 — @ 6 —
Golden Gate 5 — @ 6 —
Golden Age 5 — @ 6 —
National Mills 5 — @ 6 —
Oregon 5 — @ 6 —
Stockton City 5 — @ 6 —
Santa Clara 5 — @ 6 —
French Conserves.
Fruits in Syrup 8 — @10 —
Vinegar — 45 @— 50
Sardines, hf bx 2 85 @ 3 —
Sardines, qr bx 1 85 @ 1 90
Fruits and Preserves.
Apples, Dried — 4½@— 6
Peaches, Dried — 6 @— 8
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ lb — — @— —
Do new — 20 @— 25
Prunes, Hung'n — 13 @— 14
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box 4 25 @4 50
Currants, Zante — 12 @— 13½
Citron — 35 @— —
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ lb — 25 @— 27½
Almonds, Lanc — 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts — 8 @— 9
Peanuts, Cal — 8 @— 10
Ginger, Pres'vd, ₱ case 6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American 3 25 @ 3 50
Do English 3 75 @ 4 —
Fresh Cranberries, ₱ gallon — 50 @— 65
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins 4 50 @ 4 75
Honey, 2-lb tins 3 25 @ 4 —
Green Corn 3 — @ 3 25
Green Peas — — @ 3 —
Oysters 2 75 @ 3 25
Clams 3 25 @— —
Lobster, 2-lb tins 3 50 @— —
Turkey, 2-lb tins 3 50 @ 4 —
Chicken 4 — @ 4 25
Gherkins, qts 2 50 @— —
do hf gal 4 — @ 4 50
Cucumbers, kgs, ₱ gallon — 45 @— 50
Grain.
Wheat, Cal 1 60 @ 1 90
do Oregon 1 85 @ 1 90
Barley, brewing 1 25 @— —
do feed 1 10 @ 1 15
Oats, California 1 50 @ 1 90
Corn, White 1 40 @ 1 55
do Yellow 1 40 @ 1 55
Peas, Split — 5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos — 2½@— 3
do White — 3 @— —
Gunny Bags.
In bales, each — 18 @— 20
In bundles — 15 @— 16
Cheekun's — 17 @— 18
Gunpowder.
Cal. Blasting — — @ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ₱ keg — — @ 2 25
Hazard's do do — — @ 2 25
CANISTER.
Haz. KRP, ₱ lb — — @— 50
do Electric — — @ 1 —
do Am. Sport — — @— 75
Dupont, F F F G — — @— 50
Hardware.
Hunt's Axes, ₱ dozen 16 — @17 —
Do Handled 17 — @18 —
Long Handled Shovels 11 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ₱ lb — 5 @— —
do Wrought — 7 @— —
Hay.
California ₱ ton 11 — @18 —
Hides.
Dry, ₱ lb — 16 @— 16½
Green Salted — 7½@— 8
Hops.
Eastern, 1868 — 25 @— 30
California, 1869 — 8 @— 15
Lime.
California 2 — @ 2 25
Leather.
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ₱ lb — 20 @— 20
Harness Oak — 22 @— 30
Do Fir Tanned — 22 @— 25
Skirting, Oak — 27 @— 30
Do Fir Tanned — 26 @— 28
Bridle, Oak, ₱ side 3 75 @ 6 —
Do Fir Tanned 3 50 @ 4 50
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ₱ lb — 90 @ 1 —
Do Fir Tanned — 90 @ 1 —
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ₱ lb — 45 @— 55
Do Fir Tanned — 36 @— 48
Wax Leather, ₱ foot — 15 @— 18
Do Fir Tanned — 14 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ₱ dozen 2 50 @ 4 —
Lumber.
Humboldt, assorted, ₱ M 20 — @22 —
Puget Sound do 16 — @20 —
Redw'd Boards 20 — @22 —
Redwood Floor 33 — @35 —
do Fencing 33 — @35 —
Port Orford Cedar 45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber 90 — @100—
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank 110 — @115—
Shingles, Redw 3 — @ 4 —
Laths, Cal 3 50 @ 3 75
Matches.
Parlor 3 25 @ 3 50
Eureka and Cal 2 10 @ 2 15
Matting.
China, 4-4 4 50 @ 5 —
China 5-4 6 50 @— —
China, 6-4 7 50 @— —
Metals.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig, ₱ ton 30 — @32 —
Am. White Pig 28 — @30 —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ₱ lb — 2½@— 3
Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ₱ lb — 3½@— —
Boiler, No 1 to 4 — 4 @— 4½
Plate, No 5 to 0 — 4 @— 4½
Sheet, No 10 to 13 — 4½@— 5
Sheet, No 14 to 20 — 5 @— 5¼
Sheet, No 24 to 27 — 5 @— 5½
COPPER.
Sheathing, ₱ lb — 26 @— —
Sheathing, Old — — @— 17
Sheathing, Yell — 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow — — @— 10½
Compos'n Nails — 20 @— 21
Do Bolts — 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX, ₱ box — — @13 —
Plates, I C Char 10 — @10 50
Roofing Plates — — @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs — — @— 42
STEEL.
English Cast Steel, ₱ lb — 15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.
Per lb — — @— 65
For export — — @— —
ZINC.
Sheets, ₱ lb — 10 @— —
LEAD.
Pig, ₱ lb — 7 @— 8
Pipe — 10 @— 11
Bar — 9 @— 10
Molasses and Syrups.
Molasses, Hawaiian — 20 @— 22½
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs — 85 @— —
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs — 85 @— —
Do hf bbls — 80 @— —
Do bbls — 77½@— —
Naval Stores.
Pitch, ₱ bbl 3 50 @ 4 —
Tar, ₱ bbl 4 50 @ 6 —
Rosin 4 50 @ 6 —
Oakum, Navy, ₱ bale of 50 lbs 5 — @ 5 50
Anchors, ₱ lb — — @— 9
Chains and Cables, ₱ lb — 7 @— 8
Oil.
Olive Plagniol — — @ 5 —
do Posseli — — @ 4 75
do Bacigalupi — — @ 4 75
Linseed, boiled 1 05 @ 1 10
China Nut, in cs 1 10 @ 1 12½
Sperm, crude 1 40 @ 1 50
do bleached 1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale — 45 @— 50
Polar, crude — 80 @— 85
Lard 1 60 @ 1 65
Coal, Refined — 40 @— —
Downer's — — @— 52½
Devoe's Bril'nt — 42½@— —
Paints.
Lead, Red American, ₱ lb — 10 @— 12
Lead, White Am pure, in oil — 8 @— 13
Litharge — 10 @— 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry — 2 @— 3
Ochre, ground — 4½@— 5
Venetian Red — 3 @— 5
Vermilion, com — 75 @ 1 —
Whiting — 2 @— 2½
VARNISHES.
Bright, ₱ gall — 60 @— 75
Copal 2 — @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoars 5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl 18 — @20 —
Beef, Family Mess, ₱ bbl 20 — @25 —
Pork, X clear, ₱ bbl 27 — @28 —
Pork, do hf bbl — — @15 —
Pork, Mess, bbls 24 — @25 —
Do do hf bbls — — @13 —
Pork, Prime, ₱ bbl — — @22 50
Hams, in brine — 12½@— —
Hams, domestic — 15 @— 16
Bacon, domestic — 15 @— 16
Lard, 10-lb tins — 15 @— 16
Lard, in bbls — 15 @— 16
Butter, Eastern — 20 @— 30
Butter, Inferior — 15 @— 20
Butter, Cal — 22½@— 30
Butter, Oregon — 15 @— 20
Cheese, Califor — 12½@— 16
Potatoes.
Cal., ₱ lb — ½@— ¾
Do New — 1 @— 1½
Pulu.
Hawaiian, ₱ lb — — @— 8
Rice.
China, No 1 — 6½@— 6¾
China, No 2 — — @— 6½
Patna, No 1 cl'd — — @— 6½
Hawaiian — 8 @— 8½
Salt.
Liverp'l Coarse, ₱ ton 22 50 @— —
Do Stoved 25 — @— —
Carmen Island 15 — @16 —
Cal. Bay, ₱ ton 8 — @15 —
Sauces, etc.
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ₱ doz 6 75 @— —
Do do hf pts 4 25 @— —
Assorted, pints — — @ 3 50
Tomato Catsup, pints — — @ 1 25
Do do qts — — @ 2 —
Capers, pts — — @ 2 50
Shot.
Cal'a, ₱ bag 2 50 @— —
Tatham's 2 50 @— —
Foreign 2 25 @— —
Soap.
Castile, ₱ lb — 11 @— 12½
Chemical Olive — 6 @— 7½
Standard Cal'a — 7 @— 7½
Colgate's Pale — 9 @— 9½
Do Chem. Olive — — @— 11
California Pale — 5½@— 6½
Spices.
Cloves — 32½@— 35
Cassia, ₱ lb — — @— 47½
Nutmegs, ₱ lb — — @ 1 12½
Pepper, Grain — 32½@— —
Pimento — 18 @— 20
Mustard, Cal'a, in ½-lb glass 1 25 @ 1 30
Do English do 2 50 @ 3 —
French 2 — @ 2 25
Starch.
Glenfield, Pat'nt — 16 @— 16½
Kingsford's — 10½@— 11
Corn — 13½@— 14
Duryea's — 10½@— —
Osceola — 10 @— —
Pearl — 10 @— —
Spirits Turpentine.
Bbls, ₱ gallon — — @— 55
Cases, Eastern — — @— 55
Sugar.
China — 9 @— 10
Hawaiian — 9 @— 11½
Do No 2 — 7 @— 8
Cent'l America — 8 @— 9
Peruvian — 8 @— 9
N. Y. Crushed — 13¾@— 14
San Fran. do (A) — 13¾@— 14
Do Powdered — 14 @— —
Do Granulated — 13½@— —
Golden Coffee C — 11½@— —
Do Refined Loaf — 14 @— —
Do Yellow — — @— 11½
Teas.
Young Hyson, country made — 75 @ 15
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial — 75 @ 1 15
Hyson do — 75 @— 85
BLACK
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ½-lb papers — 75 @ 1 95
Pouchong do — 45 @— 60
Souchong do — 65 @— 80
Japan, 1st qual — 75 @— 85
Do 2d quality — 60 @— 65
Tobacco.
Hf lbs Navy, ₱ lb — 65 @— 75
Hf lbs Virginia, ₱ lb — 55 @— 70
Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed — 60 @— 70
Do extra choice — 60 @— 85
Do ordinary — 40 @— 50
9-in Light press — 75 @— 85
Con'ticut Leaf — 35 @— 60
Anderson's sol ace, Chewing 9 — @ 9 50
Solar, Fine Cut 8 — @— —
Smok'g, hfs, qrs — 40 @— 85
Do 1 and 2 lbs — 50 @— 60
Wool.
Native Cal. ₱ lb — 14 @— 15
American — 18 @— 22
Wooden Ware, etc.
Pails, painted 2 50 @— —
Tubs, 8 Nest 3 50 @— —
Yeast Powders.
Preston & Merrill's ₱ gross — — @25 —
Boyd's 21 — @22 —
Donnelly's Cal — — @24 —

Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets January 1st, 1870, - - - $27,566,479 26
Surplus, - - - - - - - - - $9,671,875 26

Ratio of Expense to Total Income, $8.89,

LESS, it is believed, than can be shown by any other Company in the World!

CURRENT DIVIDENDS FROM 40 TO 70 PER CENT.

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

All its Surplus

EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE POLICY HOLDERS IN

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Careful Selection of Lives, High Rates of Interest on Investments, and Economy in Management, which characterize this Company, Guarantee Insurance at the Lowest Possible Cost.

JAMES B. ROBERTS,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast,
315 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH CAPITAL,

One Million Dollars.

ASSETS,

Two and One-Half Million Dollars.

INCORPORATED, 1810.

Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID,

Over Ten Million Dollars.

All Business Transactions Conducted on Principles of Commercial Honor.

DEVOTED SOLELY TO FIRE INSURANCE

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,

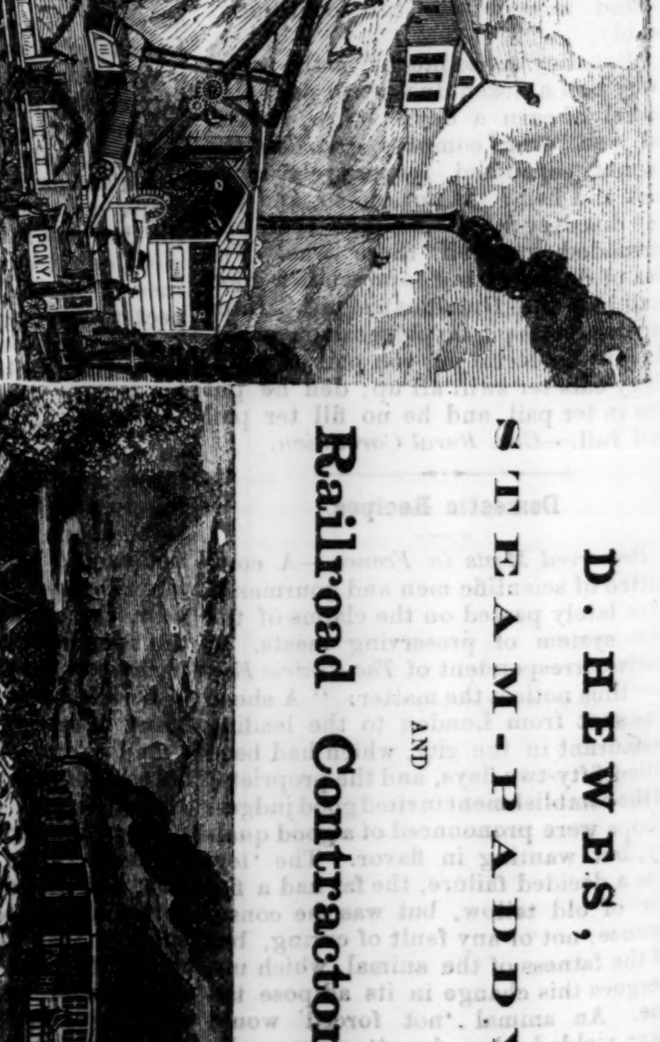
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN GOLD COIN.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT:

HEYWOOD & FLINT, Managers,
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The Pacific and Atlantic Railroad,
The Immediate Want of the Age, and of the
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
May God continue the unity of our Country, as this Railroad unites the two great Oceans of the World.



D. HEWES,
STEAM-PADDY
AND
Railroad Contractor.